THE NEW
OXFORD GUIDE:
OR,
Companion through the Univerſity.

Exhibiting every Particular worthy
The Obſervation of the Curious
IN EACH OF THE
Public Buildings, Colleges, Halls, &c.

To which is added,
A TOUR to Blenheim, Ditchley, and Stow,
The SEATS of
His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH,
The Right Hon. the Earl of LITCHFIELD,
And the Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.
CONTAINING,
An accurate Deſcription of their TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, and other CURIOSITIES.

13.18 6.7

By a GENTLEMAN of OXFORD.

The FIFTH EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.
Embelliſhed with a *New Plan* of *Oxford*, and other elegant Engravings.

-----*Tandem* TRITONIDA *conſpicit* ARCEM,
Ingeniis, opibuſque, et feſta pace virentem. OVID. Met. ii. 794.

OXFORD,
Printed for J. FLETCHER in the *Turl*; S. PARKER in the *High-Street*; and J. FLETCHER in *St. Paul's Church Yard, London.*

[1768]
H. 23

BODLEIAN
8JAN1934
LIBRARY

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PREFACE.

ACCOUNTS of this kind are too frequently drawn from tradition, and retailed from printed deſcriptions. The following work is founded on actual obſervation, and compiled from a real and attentive ſurvey of every particular which it deſcribes. For this reaſon, we have been enabled to exhibit a more circumſtantial and authentic detail of this entertaining ſubject, than any yet extant. We have rectified the miſtakes of former writers, we have diſplayed many curioſities hitherto unknown or overlooked, and we have placed things before deſcribed, in a more clear and advantageous light. We have endeavoured to render our performance, what it's ſubject naturally dictated, a work of taſte: and to direct

direct and assist the judgment of the inquisitive observer, we have interspersed critical remarks on pictures, statues, and buildings. Although we have had predecessors in this attempt; we claim the merit of being original. We have nothing in common with others, but the subject; the colouring will be found to be different, and the execution new.

Brevity was one of the principal requisites in our design. But if we have been concise, we have yet been comprehensive. Some circumstances, mentioned by others, we have omitted, as superfluous, improper, and uninteresting. The foundation and history of the several colleges and public edifices, on which article original evidences have been examined, we have discussed, as copiously, as the limits of our plan permitted, and the character our readers required. It should be remembered, that we were not compiling a volume of antiquities, but a manual of curiosities. In such a book as this

this, all that could have been ſaid on that ſubject, muſt neceſſarily have been too little for the antiquarian, and too much for the mere ſpectator. Had we ſaid more, we ſhould have diſguſted the one, without ſatisfying the demands of the other. We are writing to Parties of pleaſure; and it is our buſineſs to point out thoſe particulars, which are calculated to attract the notice, and engage the attention, of ſtrangers. Our deſign is to gratify the curioſity of the Traveller, not to furniſh matter for the reſearches of the Student. But though we have written for the entertainment and information of the former, we hope to merit the regard and approbation of both.

MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED.

Built nobly, pure the Air, and light the Soil,
ATHENS! The Eye of Greece, Mother of Arts
And Eloquence, native to famous Wits,
And hoſpitable; in her ſweet receſs,
City, or Suburban, ſtudious Walks and Shades!

Book iv. V. 239.

A

NEW GUIDE

THROUGH THE

UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

GENERAL SURVEY.

OXFORD, a City, principally diſtinguiſhed by its illuſtrious Univerſity, is alſo remarkable for its antiquity, being known among the Romans by the name *Bellofitum*. It does not appear when it was firſt fortified. But the walls, of which conſiderable remains are viſible at preſent, were probably raiſed upon a former foundation, by Robert D'Oilie, about the time of the conqueſt. The ſame perſon, at the command of the Conqueror, erected the caſtle, A. D. 1710; which, from the maſſy ruins now remaining, appears to have been a work of prodigious ſtrength and extent. King Henry I. founded a royal palace here, upon a ſpot called Beaumont, near Glouceſter Green, ſome fragments of which are ſtill extant: and in which King Richard I. ſurnamed Coeur de Lion, was born. In this City were ſeveral Monaſteries; the moſt remarkable of which were St. Frideſwide's, and Oſeney Abbey. It's Biſhoprick was erected A. D. 1542, the foundation of which I ſhall deſcribe more particularly in another place.

The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD has many fabulous accounts, relating to the time of its origin. It moſt

probably was inſtituted ſoon after the propagation of Chriſtianity in this kingdom. Alfred is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been its founder: but Alfred appears to have reſtored it, in an age of confuſion and ignorance, and to have been the father of that eſtabliſhment and ſecurity, which, notwithſtanding ſome temporary ſhocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever ſince. Alfred erected certain Schools or Halls, and aſſigned penſions to the Students. The firſt College of the Univerſity incorporated by Royal Charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time, 15000 ſcholars are reported to have been reſident here: But in the reign of Henry III. the Univerſity is ſaid to have conſiſted of double that number.

The Town is ſituated on a broad eminence, which ariſes ſo gradually as to be hardly perceptible, in the midſt of a moſt beautiful extent of meadows, to the ſouth, eaſt, and weſt, and of corn-fields to the north. The vales on the eaſt are watered by the river Cherwell, and thoſe on the weſt and ſouth by the main ſtream, and ſeveral branches, of the Iſis. Both rivers meet towards the ſouth-eaſt. The landſcape is bounded on every ſide, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of freſh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniencies, which would otherwiſe ariſe from the noxious vapours of a watery ſituation. From ſome of the ſurrounding hills, the traveller is ſurpriſed with an unparalleled proſpect of magnificence and plenty; of numerous ſpires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of verdure, water, and trees. The ſoil is a fine gravel; and on the whole, the ſituation is not leſs healthy than agreeable.

That part of the town properly denominated the City, and originally enclofed with walls, is not more than two miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure.

figure. The Suburbs are moſt conſiderable on the north, eaſt, and weſt ſides; containing the pariſhes of Holiwell, Magdalen, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; with the colleges of Baliol, Trinity, Wadham, Worceſter, St. John, and Magdalene. The walls, from that part of them which remains as a boundary to New College on the north and eaſt, appear to have been embattelled with baſtions, at 150 feet diſtance from each other. The walls likewiſe, but without their battlements, ſerve as a fence to Merton College, on the ſouth and eaſt. A few detached fragments of them are diſcernible at other places. Of the original city gates, only North Gate is ſtanding. The whole town is about three miles in circumference.

The principal ſtreet is the High Street, running from the Eaſt Gate to Carfax church. It's length and breadth are hardly to be paralleled. It is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives it's principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent Colleges, together with the churches of St. Mary and All Saints. This ſtreet owes much of it's beauty to, what ſome judge a deficiency, it's curve direction. By this means it affords a gradual and unexpected diſplay of it's parts, and ſucceſſively ſurprizes us, at every turn, with a new object. This ſtreet, but under different names, is continued towards the Caſtle.

The next conſiderable ſtreet, by ſome called Fiſh Street, leads from Carfax to a turret called Friar Bacon's Study. It is adorned with the ſtately front of the college of Chriſt Church, which is extended to the length of 382 feet. In the ſame ſtreet is the Town Hall, where the aſſizes for the county, and the town and county-ſeſſions are held; a neat and commodious edifice, partly erected at the expence of Thomas Rowney, Eſq; the late Repreſentative, and High Steward of the City.

From Carfax Conduit, which is a curious ſtructure, erected by Otho Nicholſon, in the reign of James I. we paſs on the north into the Corn Market; and from thence by Magdalen Pariſh church on the right, and Friers Entry on the left, being the paſſage to the Carmelite Friery in Beaumont, into St. Giles's; which is a ſtreet of extraordinary breadth, and from the trees, and graſs-plots interſperſed about it, has the appearance of an elegant village. On the eaſt ſide ſtands St. John's College; and the town, as well as the ſtreet, is terminated at this end by St. Giles's Church.

This entrance to the Town, from the Woodſtock and Banbury Roads, is now greatly ornamented by an HOSPITAL elegantly built of hewn ſtone, upon the plan of the County Hoſpital at Glouceſter. This Edifice, which has been ſo long wanted here, and which, excluſive of the more important and immediate benefits of its foundation, will prove of peculiar utility to academical Students in Phyſic, was erected by the Truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the ſurplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his Library. The Ground was given by Thomas Rowney, Eſq; abovementioned. The Building was begun in May 1759, and proſecuted with remarkable expedition. It is calculated to hold 70 Patients.

— The principal Bridges are, 1. Magdalen-bridge, over the Cherwell, enlarged by Cardinal Wolſey; being 600 feet in length, and conſiſting of twenty arches, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-bridge, or Hithe-bridge *, in the weſtern ſuburb, over the Iſis; conſiſting of three arches, and leading into Glouceſterſhire, &c. 3. Folly-bridge, as it is commonly called, in the ſouthern ſuburb, on

* The Wharf-bridge.

the

the ſame river; over which, through a gate and tower, known by the name of Friar Bacon's Study, is the Abingdon road, which leads to various parts of Berkſhire, &c. This conſiſts of three arches, and is like the reſt, entirely built with ſtone.

The City of Oxford, with its ſuburbs; and liberties, conſiſts of fourteen pariſhes.

1. St. Mary's.
2. All Saints.
3. St. Martin's, or Carfax.
4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's.
5. St. Ebb's.
6. St. Peter's in the Bailey.
7. St. Michael's.
8. St. Mary Magdalen's.
9. St. Peter's in the Eaſt.
10. Holiwell.
11. St. Giles's.
12. St. Thomas's.
13. St. John's.
14. St. Clement's.

Only four of the churches belonging to theſe pariſhes are worthy obſervation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's, and St. John's.——That of St. Mary will be deſcribed among the Public Buildings of the Univerſity, to which it ſeems more immediately connected than to its pariſh; and that of St. John, under the article of Merton College.

The church of All Saints, ſituated in the High Street, is an elegant modern ſtructure; much in the ſtyle of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified, both within and without, with Corinthian pilaſters, and finiſhed with an attic ſtory and baluſtrade. There is no pillar in the church, which is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The ſteeple is remarkable, in the modern manner. It's architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Chriſt Church.

The church of St. Peter in the eaſt, ſtanding near the High Street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, 600 years ago; and is reported to be the firſt church of ſtone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the Univerſity Church; and even at preſent,

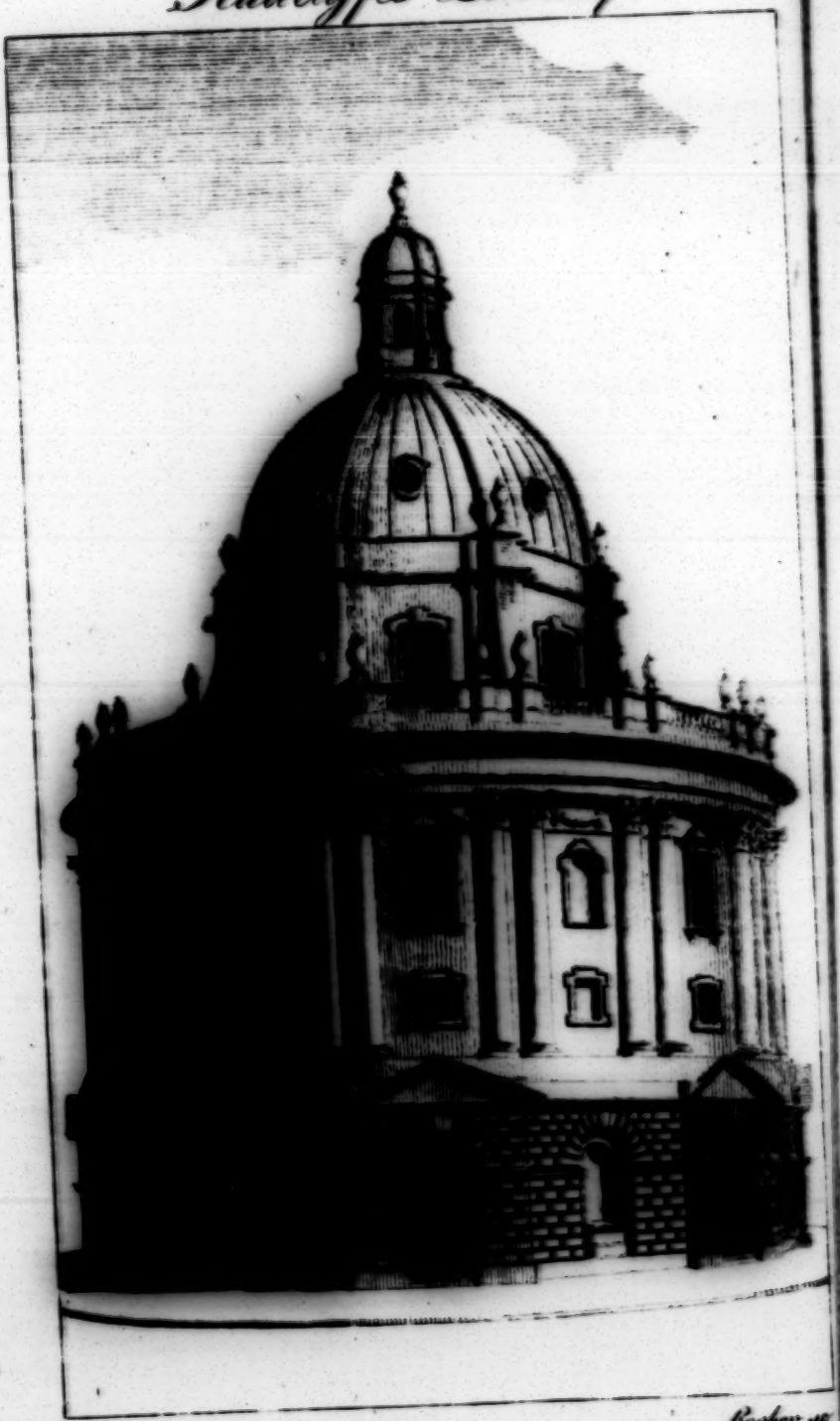
with a view of aſcertaining their original claim, the Univerſity attend their ſermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and eaſt end are curious pieces of antiquity.

I now proceed to give a diſtinct and particular account of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, belonging to the Univerſity.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE Church of St. Mary, in which the public ſermons of the Univerſity are preached on Sundays and Holidays, is ſituate about the middle of the north ſide of the High Street. It was rebuilt in the Reign of of Henry VII. as it appears at preſent. It conſiſts of three iles, with a ſpacious choir or chancel, which is ſeparated from the nave by an organ, with it's gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and ſince improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle ile. At the weſt end of the ſame ile is ſituated the Vice-Chancellor's Throne, at the foot of which are ſeated the two Proctors. The ſeats which deſcend on either ſide, are appointed for the Doctors and Heads of Houſes; and thoſe beneath for the young Noblemen. The area conſiſts of benches for the Maſters of Arts. On the weſt end, with a return to the north and ſouth, are galleries for the Under-Graduates, and Bachelors of Arts. The tower, with it's ſpire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with Pinnacles, Niches and Statues, which, as Plot informs us, were added by King, the firſt Biſhop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains ſix remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for ſcholaſtic exerciſes, convocations, and congregations. On the ſouth ſide is a portal, of more modern ſtructure, erected by Dr. Morgan

Radcliffe's Library.



Rocher sc

Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbiſhop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a ſtatue of the Virgin, with an Infant Chriſt holding a ſmall crucifix; which laſt circumſtance was formed into an article of impeachment againſt the Archbiſhop by the Preſbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to Popery.

The choir, above-mentioned, was built by Walter Hart, Biſhop of Norwich, about A. D. 1462. The room on the north ſide of this choir, formerly a Library, has lately been converted into a Law-School, for the Lectures of the Vinerian Profeſſor; and being refitted in the ſtyle of the reſt, is no ſmall ornament to this part of the church.

The RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

THE new, or Radclivian Library, is ſituated in the midſt of an ample and ſuperb ſquare, formed by St. Mary's Church, the Schools, Brazen Noſe, and All Souls Colleges. Without perplexing the mind of the reader with abſtruſe terms of architecture, or a ſcientific detail of the conſtruction of this ſumptuous pile, we think it beſt to refer him to the plate annexed, for a general idea of its external form and appearance. The building ſtands on arcades, which circularly diſpoſed, encloſe a ſpacious dome in the centre. From hence we paſs by a well executed flight of ſpiral ſteps into the Library itſelf: This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majeſty, riſes into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of ſtucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone brought from Hartz Foreſt in Germany. The room is encloſed by a circular ſeries of arches, beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order. Behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the

books are diſpoſed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the cieling, in the upper gallery, are finely ſtuccoed. Over the door, at our entrance, is a ſtatue of the Founder Dr. Radcliffe, by Ryſbrac, which is moſt advantageouſly viewed from the point oppoſite to it, in the laſt mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good buſt of Gibbes, the Architect. In a word, the finiſhing, and decorations of this attic edifice, are all in the higheſt taſte imaginable.

The firſt ſtone was laid May 17, A. D. 1737, and the Library was opened April 13, 1749, with great ſolemnity. The Librarian, according to the Founder's appointment, is nominated by the great Officers of State.

The SCHOOLS.

THE Schools form a magnificent Quadrangle. The principal front on the outſide is about 175 feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whoſe higheſt apartments are appointed for aſtronomical obſervations, and other philoſophical experiments. The inſide of this part muſt pleaſe every lover of antient grandeur. Three ſides of the upper ſtory of the Quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery. This is chiefly furniſhed with valuable portraits of Founders and Benefactors, and of other eminent men; as alſo with cabinets of medals, and caſes of books. It was wainſcotted by the munificence of Dr. Butler the late Preſident of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort. About the Middle of it ſtands a noble Statue in braſs, of Philip Earl of Pembroke, deſigned by Rubens, and caſt by Hubert le Soeur a Frenchman; the ſame who did the equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles I. at Charing Croſs. This room is, in reality, a part or continuation of the Bodleian Library. Under it are the Schools of the ſeveral Sciences; in one of which are placed

East Side of the Quadrangle of the Schools.

Rowlandson

placed the Arundelian Marbles; and in another that inestimable collection of Statues, &c. lately presented to the University, by the Countess of Pomfret: a compleat catalogue of which we have here subjoined, as they stand respectively numbered in their present repository.

1 A Statue of a Grecian Lady, 7 Feet high, wants Arms.
2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 Feet 2 Inches high, wants an Arm.
3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 Feet high, wants one Arm and the Nose. *Perhaps modern.*
4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 Feet high.
5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 Feet high, wants one Arm. *Perhaps modern.*
6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 Feet 9 Inches high. — *The Drapery very masterly. He has the* Sudarium *in the right, and a Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance* Settled Indignation, *in which he seems preparing to speak.*
7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 Feet high, wants Arms. —— *The Drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
8 A Column from the Temple of Apollo at *Delphos*, with the Capital and Base; and an Apollo placed at the Top, 24 Feet 6 Inches high.
9 A Statue of Sabina, 6 Feet 9 Inches high.
10 A Venus de Medicis.
11 A square Roman Altar, 1 F. 6 Inches, by 1 F. 3.
12 Terminus of Pan, 5 F. 7 Inches high, wants an Arm.
13 A Statue of Minerva, 5 Feet high, wants an Arm and the Nose.
14 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.
15 A Statue of a Woman, 6 Feet high, wants Arms, and Part of the Nose.
16 A Venus cloathed.
17 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
18 A Statue of Clio sitting, 4 Feet 6 Inches high, wants one Arm and Hand.
19 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.

20 A Statue of a young Dacian, 4 Feet 3 Inches high —*Perhaps* Paris. *It is of Great Antiquity.*

21 A Roman Altar, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.

22 A Statue of Antinous, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wants a finger of the Right Hand.

23 A Grecian Lady, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants an Arm.

24 A Statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 Feet 10 Inches high, wants Arms.

25 An Antique Capital, 1 Foot 6 Inches, by 2 Feet, wants a Corner.

26 A Circular Pedeſtal finely ornamented with Heads and Feſtoons of Fruit, 3 F. by 1 F. 3 I. Diameter.

27 A Statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demoſthenes, 7 Feet high.——*The Drapery in a very bold Style. It is probably of ſome Orator; the right hand being laid on the breaſt, in a perſuaſive poſture.*

28 A ditto of a Woman cloathed, 3 Feet 8 Inches, wants a Head.

29 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 1 Inch high.

30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 Feet 5 Inches high.

31 A Statue of Jupiter ſitting, 3 Feet high, wants a Hand.

32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 Feet 4 Inches high.

33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 1 Inch high.

34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 Feet by 1 Foot 8.

35 Two Capitals with Beaſts Heads, 2 F. 3 In. high.

36 An Ægyptian Chair, 2 Feet 5 by 1 Foot 8.—*Belonging to a Prieſt of Iſis and Oſiris.*

37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the End, 2 Feet 7 by 2 Feet 6.

38 A Statue of a Roman Conſul, 7 Feet high, wants a Hand and Fingers of the other.

39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 Feet high, wants the Head.

40 A ditto of Flora, 3 Feet 10 Inches.

41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 Feet high, wants Hands.

42 A ditto of Diana, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants Arms.

43 A ditto of Cupid ſleeping, 5 Feet 6 Inches high. ——*The Lizard may be a Device for the Name of the Sculptor; unleſs allegorical.*

44 A ditto of Venus half-naked, 4 Feet high.

45 A Circular Altar, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.

46 A Statue of Melpomene ſitting, 4 Feet high.—*Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.*
47 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 10 Inches high.
48 A Grecian Lady, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, wants Arms.
49 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 8 Inches high.
50 A Statue of Camilla, 6 Feet 5 Inches high.
51 A ditto of a Grecian Philoſopher, 5 Feet high, wants the right Arm.
52 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 2 Inches high.
53 A Statue of Caius Marius, 6 Feet high.——*It has a noble Severity.*
54 A Statue of Bacchus naked, 4 Feet 2 Inches high.—*A delicate piece of Sculpture. The hand is added with much addreſs by Guelphi, from whom are all the modern Additions.*
55 A Circular Roman Altar, 2 Feet 2 Inches high.
56 A Statue of Julia, 6 Feet 9 Inches high, wants the Arms.
57 A Roman Fathom, 6 Feet 10 Inches by 2 Feet.
58 A Sphynx, 5 Feet 8 Inches long.
59 A ditto ſomewhat leſs.
60 A Sacrifice, 2 Feet 3 by 2 Feet.
61 A Baſſo Relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 Feet, by 2 Feet 4.
62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 Foot 8 Inches by 1 Foot 2.
63 A Naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite.
64 Baſſo Relievo, 1 Foot 10 Inches by 1 Foot 3.
65 Baſſo Relievo of a Shepherd, 2 Feet by 11 Inches.
66 A Bacchanalian, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 2 Feet.
67 A Woman's Head, 1 Foot 6 Inches high, wants a Noſe.
68 The Trunk of a man, 2 Feet 2 Inches.
69 A Trunk of a Woman ſitting, 2 Feet 7 Inches.
70 A Conſular Trunk, 5 Feet 6 Inches high.
71 A Trunk of a Woman ſitting, 2 Feet 7 Inches.
72 A Buſt of a Roman, 1 Foot 6 Inches high, wants a Noſe.
73 The Head of a Man, 1 Foot high, wants a Noſe.
74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 Foot 10 Inches high.
75 An old Man's Head.
76 A Man's Head, 10 Inches high, wants the Noſe.
77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 Foot 6 Inches high

78 An old Man's Head.
79 A Statue of a young Satyr, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
81 Beasts devouring Men.—*It is the Pedestal of a Table. Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners; whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet 8 Inches high.
83 Part of a Man's Foot.
84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 Feet 6 Inches high.
85 Part of Two Masks, 2 Feet 5 Inches by 1 Foot 9.
86 A Lion, 3 Feet 10 Inches long.
87 An Alabaster Urn, 2 Feet 8 Inches high.
88 A Sarcophagus, 5 Feet 2 Inches by 1 Foot 6.
89 A Statue of Judith, 4 Feet 6 Inches high.
90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a Lion.—*Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have been the figure of a Woman, perhaps of a Muse singing the Atchievement to her Harp.*
91 A Sarcophagus with Boys, 4 Feet by 1 Foot 4.
92 A Sea-Lion, 3 F. 6 Inches long, 2 Feet 4 Inches high.
93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 Feet long.
94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 Feet 5 Inches.
95 A Sarcophagus, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 1 Foot.
96 A Basso Relievo Roman Repast, 2 Feet by 1 Foot 7.
97 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 Feet high.
98 Soldiers Fighting, 1 Foot 11 Inches by 2 F. 3.
99 Soldiers Fighting, 3 Feet 11 by 1 Foot 3.
100 A Trunk of a young Man, 1 Foot 11.
101 The Triumph of Amphytrion, 2 Feet by 2 Feet.
102 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 1 Foot 3 Inches high.
103 The Taking of Troy, 7 Feet by 11 Inches.—*The figures executed with amazing expression.*
104 Boys embracing, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 1 Foot 6.
105 The Herculean Games, 2 Feet 3 Inches by 2 Feet.
106 Boys, 2 Feet by 1 Foot.
107 A Woman and a Child sitting in a square Nich, 1 Foot 9 Inches by 1 Foot 7.
108 A Roman Monument with three Busts, 3 Feet 10 Inches by 2 Feet 3.
109 Part of a Roman Monument.
110 Ditto.
111 Bust of a Roman Head.

112 Buſt of a Roman Head.
113 A Roman Buſt.
114 A Buſt of Fauna.
115 A ditto of Fauns.
116 The Buſt of a young Man.
117 A ditto of Diana.
118 Ditto of a Grecian.
119 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
120 Ditto of a Philoſopher.
121 Philoſophy, a Buſt.
122 A Buſt of Niobe.
123 Ditto of one of her Sons.
124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
125 Ditto of a Woman cloathed.
126 A Buſt cloathed, wants the Head.
127 Ditto.
128 Ditto.
129 Ditto.
130 A Buſt naked, Head wanting.
131 Buſt of an old Man, half naked.
132 Ditto of a Roman.
133 Buſt of Henry VIII. *modern.*
134 Ditto *(modern)* of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637. Ætat. 17.
135 A Coloſſal Head of Apollo.

The firſt ſtone of the ſchools was laid March 30th, 1613; and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE Bodleian or Public Library, is a part or member of the laſt-mentioned edifice. It conſiſts of three ſpacious and lofty rooms, diſpoſed in the form of the Roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, over the Divinity-ſchool, about the year 1440, and by him furniſhed with books, all which have been ſince loſt. The gallery on the weſt was raiſed at the expence of the Univerſity, under the Chancellorſhip of Archbiſhop Laud

Laud, together with the Convocation Houſe beneath. The veſtibule, or firſt gallery, with the proſcholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furniſhed the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewiſe aſſigned an eſtate for the maintenance of a Librarian, &c. and the ſupport of a publick fund for the Library, adding a body of ſtatutes, for the regulation of his new inſtitution. By theſe ſervices he juſtly deſerved the name of the Founder of the Library. He died January 28th, 1612.

The original ſtock has been greatly enriched by the acceſſion of many valuable collections of manuſcripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; beſides large additions of choice and uſeful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the Earl of Pembroke, Archbiſhop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marſhal, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinſon, Mr. St. Amand, &c. The Library is now in a very flouriſhing condition; which it is likely to preſerve and improve, under the management of the preſent vigilant and learned Librarian.

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian Library, and Picture Gallery, can only be ſeen from eight to eleven in the morning; and in the afternoon, between one and four, from Michaelmas to Lady Day: And between two and five from Lady Day to Michaelmas.

Having viſited the Library, we ſhould not neglect the Divinity School, which ſtands under the ſame roof, as I hinted before. It was begun at the expence of the Univerſity, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its ſuperſtructure, by Duke Humphrey. It's cieling is a moſt finiſhed piece of Gothic maſonry, both in deſign and execution; and on the whole, it is probably the moſt complete Gothic Room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation

Houſe

Houſe, which is a ſpacious room, commodiouſly furniſhed, and handſomely decorated. It was built, with it's ſuperſtructure, A. D. 1639.

The THEATRE.

OPPOSITE to the Divinity School ſtands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian Pillars, and two Statues of Archbiſhop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At our entrance the mind is ſtrongly and ſuddenly ſtruck with ideas of majeſty and grace. But this room exhibits the moſt auguſt appearance, when properly filled. It is equally diſpoſed to contain, and ſhew to advantage, a large and ſolemn Aſſembly. The Vice-chancellor, with the two Proctors, are ſeated in the centre of the ſemicircular part; on each hand are the young Noblemen and Doctors; the Maſters of Arts in the area: The reſt of the Univerſity, and Strangers of both ſexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being ſupported either by columns or archwork, reſts on the ſide walls, which are at the diſtance of 80 feet one way, and 70 the other. This roof is covered with allegorical painting; of which the following explication is here inſerted, from Dr. Plot's Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire.

'In Imitation of the Theatres of the ancient *Greeks* 'and *Romans*, which were too large to be covered with 'lead or tile, ſo this, by the painting of the flat roof 'within, is repreſented open; and as they ſtretched 'a Cordage from Pilaſter to Pilaſter, upon which they 'ſtrained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from 'the injuries of the weather, ſo here is a Cord-moulding 'gilded, that reaches croſs and croſs the houſe, both in 'length and breadth, which ſupporteth a great reddiſh 'drapery, ſuppoſed to have covered the roof, but now 'furled up by the *Genii* round about the Houſe, towards 'the wall, which diſcovereth the open air, and maketh 'way for the deſcent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are 'congregated in a circle of clouds, to whoſe aſſembly

'*Truth*

• *Truth* deſcends, as being ſollicited and implored by
• them all.

• For joy of this feſtival ſome other *Genii* ſport about
• the clouds, with their Feſtoons of Flowers and Law-
• rels, and prepare their Garlands of Lawrels and Roſes,
• viz. *Honour and Pleaſure*, for the great lovers and ſtu-
• dents of thoſe arts: And that this aſſembly might be
• perfectly happy, their great enemies and diſturbers,
• *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their
• oppoſite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Elequence*,
• driven from the ſociety, and thrown head-long from
• the clouds: The report of the aſſembly of the one, and
• the expulſion of the other, being proclaimed thro' the
• open and ſerene air, by ſome other of the *Genii*, who
• blowing their antick trumpets, divide themſelves into
• the ſeveral Quarters of the World.—*Hitherto in Groſs.*

More particularly, the Circle *of* Figures *conſiſts,*

• Firſt of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals im-
• ploring the aſſiſtance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

• On her left-hand is the *Moſaical Law* veiled, with
• the Table of Stone, to which ſhe points with her
• Iron Rod.

• On her right-hand is the *Goſpel*, with the Croſs in
• one hand, and a Chalice in the other.

• In the ſame diviſion, over the *Moſaical Law*, is
• *Hiſtory*, holding up her Pen, as dedicating it to *Truth*,
• and an attending *Genius*, with ſeveral fragments of
• Old Writings, from which ſhe collects her Hiſtory into
• her Book.

• On the other ſide, near the *Goſpel*, is *Divine Poeſy*,
• with her Harp of *David*'s faſhion

• In the triangle on the right-hand of the *Goſpel*, is
• alſo *Logick*, in a poſture of arguing; and on the left-
• hand of the *Moſaical Law* is *Muſick*, with her Antick
• Lyre, having a Pen in her Hand, and a Paper of Mu-
• ſick Notes on her Knee, with a *Genius* on her right-
• hand, (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing
• on a flute, being the emblem of antient Muſick.

• On the left (but within the partition for *Phyſick*)
• *Dramatick Poeſy*, with a Vizard, repreſenting *Comedy*.
• a bloody Dagger for *Tragedy*, and the Reed Pipe for
• *Paſtoral*.

• In

'In the ſquare on the right ſide of the circle, is *Law*, 'with her Ruling Scepter, accompanied with Records, 'Patents, and Evidences on the one ſide, and on the 'other with *Rhetorick*: By theſe is an attending *Genius*, 'with the Scales of *Juſtice*, and a figure with a Palm-'branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; 'and the *Roman Faſces*, the marks of power and 'puniſhment.

'*Printing*, with a Caſe of Letters in one hand, and 'a *Form* ready ſet in the other, and by her ſeveral Sheets 'hanging as a drying.

'On the left ſide the circle, oppoſite to *Theology*, in 'three ſquares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, (depend-'ing on *Demonſtration*, as the other on *Faith*) in the firſt 'of which is *Aſtronomy* with the Celeſtial Globe, *Geogra-'phy* with the Terreſtrial, together with three attending '*Genii*; having *Arithmetick* in the ſquare on one hand, 'with a Paper of Figures; *Optics* with the Perſpective-'Glaſs; *Geometry* with a Pair of Compaſſes in her left; 'and a table with *Geometrical* Figures in it, in her right-'hand. And in the ſquare on the other hand, *Archi-'tecture* embracing the Capital of a Column, with Com-'paſſes, and the Norma or Square, lying by her, and a 'Workman holding another Square in one hand, and a 'Plumb-Line in the other.

'In the midſt of theſe ſquares and triangles (as deſ-'cending from above) is the figure of *Truth* ſitting as on 'a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm-Branch (the Em-'blem of Victory) in the other the Sun, whoſe bright-'neſs enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is ſo 'bright, that it ſeems to hide the face of herſelf to the 'ſpectators below.

'Over the entrance of the front of the THEATRE, 'are three figures tumbling down; firſt *Envy*, with her 'ſnaky hairs, ſquint eyes, hag's breaſt, pale venomous 'complexion, ſtrong, but ugly limbs, and riveled ſkin, 'frighted from above by the ſight of the Shield of *Pal-'las*, with the *Gorgon*'s Head in it, againſt which ſhe 'oppoſes her ſnaky treſſes, but her fall is ſo precipitous, 'that ſhe has no command of her arms.

'Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, 'ſharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a

'bloody

'bloody Dagger in one hand, in the other a burning 'Flambeau: with these instruments threatening the De-'struction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is 'prevented by an *Herculean Genius*, or Power.

'Next that is represented brutish, scoffing Ignorance, 'endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she under-'stands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius* 'with his *Caduceus*.

The allegorical Pictures on the Cieling, above explained, were done by Streater, Serjeant Painter to King Charles the Second; but the colours, as well as the canvass, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious Portrait Painter of London; at which time the whole Inside was also decorated, with new Guilding, Painting, and other Ornaments, at the expence of One Thousand Pounds; so that this is now universally allowed to be the most superb and splendid Room in Europe.

Besides the cieling, the room is furnished with three admirable full-length portraits, of Archbishop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond abovementioned, and Sir Christopher Wren. Nor should we forget to mention a good statue of Charles II. on the outside of the circular part; the edifice being somewhat in the form of a roman D.

This beautiful structure was erected from the design of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, then Chancellor; who having bestowed 15,000l in building it, endowed it with 2000l. to purchase lands for it's perpetual repair.

In the Theatre are celebrated the Public Acts; and the annual Commemoration of Benefactors to the University on the second of July, instituted by the late Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham; with some other solemnities.

The ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

WESTWARD of the Theatre ſtands the Aſhmolean Muſuem, ſo called from it's Founder Elias Aſhmole, Eſq; Windſor Herald in the Reign of Charles II. This munificent Patron of Learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to beſtow upon the Univerſity all the Rarities he had purchaſed from the two Tradeſcants, ſucceſſively Phyſic-Gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of Coins, MSS, &c. on condition that they ſhould build a Fabric for their reception. The Building was accordingly erected, and finiſhed in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is inferior to no modern Edifice in point of ſymmetry and elegance. It's front towards the ſtreet is about 60 feet in length. The eaſtern Portico is remarkably well finiſhed in the Corinthian Order, and adorned with variety of characteriſtical embelliſhments. This piece of Architecture is deſervedly reckoned equal to any in the Univerſity; though, like many others, it is ſo much crouded by the neighbouring buildings, that the Spectator cannot command a proper view of it.

In purſuance of his promiſe, Aſhmole preſented to the Univerſity a large and valuable collection of Natural Bodies, together with his Coins and Manuſcripts; he alſo bequeathed at his death three Gold Chains, one of philigrain work conſiſting of 60 links, weighing 22 ounces, with a Medal of the Duke of Brandeburgh; the other a collar of S's, with a Medal of the King of Denmark; and the third a Chain of equal weight and value, with a Medal of the Emperor Joſeph; all which he had received as honorary Preſents on occaſion of his Book concerning the Order of the Garter.

The Muſeum has been greatly enriched ſince it's firſt

firſt foundation by ſeveral ample and valuable Benefactions. The chief Natural Curioſities, are a large collection of Bodies, Horns, Bones, &c. of Animals, preſerved dry, or in ſpirits; numerous ſpecimens of Minerals and Metals; Shells, eſpecially thoſe of Dr. Martin Liſter, together with his Ores, Foſſils, &c. many of which are deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, or in the pieces publiſhed by that ingenious Naturaliſt.

It contains alſo a ſmall, but well choſen Collection of Exotic Plants, ſent from the Eaſt Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two firſt Keepers, Dr. Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the Natural Bodies mentioned in his Hiſtories of the Counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large Collections he had made in his Travels through the greateſt part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A Catalogue of many of theſe was publiſhed by himſelf, elegantly adorned with Copper-Plates, in the year 1699, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia**. To theſe valuable Treaſures a great addition has lately been made by the Rev. William Borlaſe, who preſented to the Univerſity all the Specimens of Cryſtals, Mundicks, Coppers, Tins, &c. deſcribed in his Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall; which preſent he alſo accompanied with his Manuſcript copy of the Hiſtory, and the Original Drawings.

Amongſt the Curioſities of Nature muſt be reckoned the large Magnet given to the Muſeum by the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmorland, the Lady of our late Chancellor. It is of an oval ſhape, its longer diameter 18 inches, its ſhorter 12, and ſupports a weight of 145 pounds. It is encloſed in an

* A ſecond Edition of this Work has been lately publiſhed, with many Corrections and uſeful Additions.

elegant

elegant caſe of mahogany, made at his Lordſhip's expence, and may juſtly be deemed one of the greateſt Ornaments, as well as Rarities of this Place.

Nor is this Repoſitory deficient in a good Collection of Antiquities; ſuch as Urns, Statues, ſacrifical Veſſels, and Utenſils; it being poſſeſſed of moſt of thoſe deſcribed in the Britannia, by Biſhop Gibſon, pag. 695, 1022. Here are alſo many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon Coins, the Gift of the Founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, Eſquire.

Amongſt the works of Art, a Model of a Ship given by Dr. Clark, and a Picture repreſenting our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, made of Feathers, deſerve particular Notice; alſo a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred, and worn, as is ſuppoſed, by that Monarch.

Here are alſo ſome good Paintings: A Dead Chriſt, the work of Hannibal Carrache; ſeveral Portraits of the Tradeſcant family, particularly Sir John the Grandfather, drawn after his Death; Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his Son, by Vandyke:

Likewiſe, the Founder of the Muſeum, in a carved frame of elegant workmanſhip, and an extraordinary repreſentation of Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, by Brugell.

Beſides the room in which the Curioſities are depoſited, there are three ſmall Libraries; the firſt called by the name of Aſhmole's Study, containing his printed books and MSS. chiefly relating to matters of Heraldry and Antiquity; in which alſo are the MSS. of Sir William Dugdale, Author of the Monaſticon, &c. The ſecond is that of Dr. Liſter, conſiſting of printed books in Phyſic, and the beſt editions of the Claſſics, in which alſo are preſerved the copper plates, belonging to the Hiſtory of Shells, publiſhed by that author. The laſt is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable Manuſcript

Collections

Collection of that learned and laborious Antiquarian *.

In the room on the firſt floor, Lectures are read in Experimental Philoſophy. Underneath, is an Elaboratory, for Courſes of Chemiſtry and Anatomy.

The care and direction of the Muſeum is veſted in ſix Viſitors, viz. the Vice Chancellor, the Dean of Chriſt Church, the Principal of Brazen Noſe, the King's Profeſſor of Phyſic, and the two Proctors for the Time being. Theſe have the nomination of the Head Keeper, and meet annually on Trinity-Monday, to inſpect the ſtate of the collection, and to paſs the accounts. Aſhmole deſigned to have endowed his Foundation with ample Revenues, and has in his Statutes expreſſed the Sums appointed for this purpoſe, namely, 50 l. per ann. for the Head Keeper, 15 l. to the Librarian, and 5 l. for an Aſſiſtant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; ſo that the profits at preſent ariſe only from the Gratuities given by Strangers for the Exhibition of the Curioſities, which fall greatly ſhort of the original deſign.

We cannot help adding, that this valuable Repoſitory has received many conſiderable improvements from the care and vigilance of its preſent ingenious and attentive Head-keeper.

The CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE.

THE Clarendon Printing Houſe is almoſt contiguous to the Theatre. It is a magnificent ſtructure, conſiſting of two ſtories, and is 115 feet in length. The ſtreet front has a noble Doric Portico, whoſe columns equal the height of the firſt ſtory. The back front is adorned with three quarter columns of the ſame dimenſions, and a ſtatue of the

* See a very uſeful Catalogue, on a new plan, lately printed.

Earl

Earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are ſtatues of the Nine Muſes. As we enter from the Schools, on the right hand, are two rooms where Bibles and Books of Common Prayer are printed: Over theſe are large and elegant apartments, containing ſeveral excellent pictures, with a kitchen, and other domeſtic accommodations under the whole; all which are rented of the Univerſity by Meſſ. Wright and Gill, of London. The left ſide conſiſts of rooms for the Univerſity Preſs: Together with one well-executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of Queen Anne, by Kneller; appointed for the meetings of the Heads of Houſes, and Delegates.

This Edifice was built, A. D. 1711, by the profits ariſing from the ſale of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion; the copy of which had been preſented to the Univerſity by his ſons, the Lords Clarendon and Rocheſter.

Our account of the Public Buildings, is properly ſucceeded by a deſcription of,

The PHYSIC GARDEN.

THE Phyſic Garden is ſituated to the ſouth of Magdalen College. We paſs through a ſmall court, to the grand entrance, worthy of Inigo Jones, but deſigned by Nicholas Stone. It is of the Doric Order, and ornamented with ruſtic work. It is moreover adorned with a Buſt of the Founder Lord Danby, a Statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the Frieze is the following inſcription, "Gloriæ "Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in "Uſum Academiæ et Reipublicæ Henricus Comes "Danby, Anno 1632." The ſame inſcription is on the garden front.

The

The Garden, which is five acres in circumference, is ſurrounded by a noble wall, with other portals in the ruſtic ſtyle, at proper diſtances. The ground is divided into four Quarters. On the right and left at our entrance, are two neat, and convenient Green-houſes, ſtocked with a valuable collection of Exotics. The Quarters are filled with a complete Series of ſuch plants as grow naturally, diſpoſed in their reſpective claſſes. Without the walls, on the eaſt, is an admirable Hot-houſe; where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raiſed: Of theſe the chief are, the Pine Apple, the Plaintain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper Tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, &c.

This Garden was inſtituted by the Earl of Danby, abovementioned, A. D. 1632; who having repleniſhed it with plants for the uſe of Students in Botany, ſettled an annual revenue for its ſupport. It has been ſince much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who erected the edifice which we ſee on our left, at entering the Garden, and furniſhed it with an uſeful collection of Botanical Books. He likewiſe aſſigned 300 l. for the maintenance of a Profeſſor of Botany; for whoſe lodgings ſome apartments in the building juſt mentioned have been appointed.

*** We next proceed to a ſurvey of the ſeveral Colleges, beginning with that of St. Mary Magdalene. From thence, the reſt are ſo placed in our Account, that if the route of the Spectator follow the courſe of their deſcription, they may be all viſited with the greateſt convenience and expedition.

MAGDALENE

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalene is ſituated without the Eaſt-Gate of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric Portal, decorated with a ſtatue of the Founder, introduces us to the weſt front of the college, which is a ſtriking ſpecimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the weſt window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five ſmall, but elegant figures; that on the right repreſents the Founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whoſe college at Winchester, the Founder was ſchoolmaſter; the third is St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the Hoſpital, ſince converted into this college; and the laſt St. John the Baptiſt, by whoſe name the ſaid hoſpital was called.

On the left are the Lodgings of the Preſident. Nearly contiguous to theſe, is a ſtately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but ſince diſuſed, formed in a tower, whoſe ſides are adorned with ſtatues of four of the perſons above mentioned. It has been obſerved that the ſlender arches, ſeparate and diſtinct from the other curve mouldings, in this and the chapel gate-way, were formerly eſteemed *curious* maſonry; but it ſhould be remembered, that *curious maſonry* was more common three centuries ago, than at preſent. It muſt however be allowed that they relieve the work, and have an elegant effect.

From this area we paſs into a cloiſter which ſurrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the ſouth are the Chapel and Hall. We enter the chapel on the right hand at entering the cloiſter. The ante-chapel is ſpacious, ſupported with two ſtaff-moulded pillars, extremely light. In the weſt window are ſome fine

remains of glaſs painted in claro obſcuro. The ſubject is the reſurrection. The deſign is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William Duke of Bavaria, more than 200 years ſince, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is ſolemn, and handſomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains ſix figures, almoſt as large as life, of Primitive Fathers, Saints, Martyrs, and Apoſtles, are finely painted in the taſte, and about the time, of that juſt deſcribed. Theſe windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither, A. D. 1741. In the confuſion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, eſcape the rage of fanaticiſm and ignorance: they were unluckily diſcovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who ſpreading them along the cloiſters, jumped through them in their jack-boots, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and entirely deſtroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Iſaac Fuller, about 90 years ago. It repreſents the reſurrection, and I ſuſpect, never received the laſt finiſhing. It evidently wants grace and compoſition, and has too much of the Flemiſh colouring and expreſſion. Many of the figures are however finely drawn. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addiſon, formerly a Student of this Houſe, in a Latin poem, printed in the *Muſæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the croſs, ſuppoſed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo: and being brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond, came into the poſſeſſion of William Freeman, Eſq; of Hamels in Hertfordſhire, who gave it to the Society. The altar is fitted up in the modern ſtyle, with a well executed wainſcot, and columns, of the Corinthian Order, charged with other elegant embelliſhments. It is deſigned to wainſcot the

the whole Choir in the ſame manner. Choir-ſervice is performed in this Chapel at eleven and four every day: except, that on Sundays and Holidays, the morning ſervice is ſung at eight, as it is in all the Choirs of the Univerſity.

The Hall is a ſtately Gothic Room, well proportioned, and handſomely finiſhed. It has four whole length Portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, Prince Rupert; and two half-lengths, viz. Biſhop Warner, and Dr. Hammond.

Great pains have been taken to unriddle the latent meaning of the Hieroglyphics which ſurround the cloiſter. Some affirm, that they are nothing more than the licentious invention of the Maſon; while others as warmly contend, that they contain a complete ſyſtem of academical diſcipline.

From this Court, through a narrow paſſage on the north, we are led into a beautiful opening, one ſide of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taſte, conſiſting of three ſtories, 300 feet in length. The front reſts on an Arcade, whoſe roof is finely ſtuccoed. It is intended to add two other ſides; but as the preſent Opening to the meadows and hills on the right, produces ſo charming an effect, we could almoſt wiſh the College might never execute their original deſign. Through the centre of this building we paſs into the Grove, or Paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and ſtocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable or extenſive Environ. Beſides the Grove, juſt mentioned, there is a meadow within the College-precincts, conſiſting of about thirteen acres, ſurrounded by a pleaſant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is waſhed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many pretty rural proſpects, one of which, from the eaſt, may be ſeen in the plate annexed. This

walk is ſhaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and diſpoſed regularly. A beautiful opening has lately been made on the weſt ſide into the College-grove, by demoliſhing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

This College was founded by William Patten, a native of Wainfleet in Lincolnſhire, from whence he has been uſually ſtiled William of Wainfleet. He was educated at Wincheſter School, and afterwards took his degrees at Oxford, but in what college cannot at this diſtance of time be determined with certainty. He was firſt preferred to the Maſterſhip of Wincheſter School; from thence made Provoſt of Eton College; advanced to the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, A. D. 1447; and conſtituted Lord High Chancellor of England, A. D. 1446.

He founded the College, A. D. 1456, for the ſupport of one Preſident, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, eligible from any ſchool or county, a Divinity Lecturer, a School-maſter and Uſher, four Chaplains, one Organiſt, eight Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters. It was erected on the ſite of St. John's Hoſpital, in remembrance of which, a ſermon is annually preached in the College on St. John's day. Part of the original walls of the ſaid Hoſpital are yet to be ſeen on the ſouth ſide of the Chapel.

The original endowment was moſt munificent; which yet has been augmented by many conſiderable benefactors. The moſt diſtinguiſhed are Henry VI. William Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, Claymond, Morwent, &c. Cardinal Wolſey, when Burſar of the College, A. D. 1492, erected the Tower, which is exceeded by none in ſtrength, height, and beauty; and contains a muſical peal of ten bells.

The College at this time conſiſts of a Preſident, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a School Maſter, an Uſher, four Chaplains, an Organiſt,

ganiſt, eight Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters. The whole number of ſtudents about 120.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE magnificent front of this College is extended upwards of 260 feet along the ſouth ſide of the High Street. In it, at due diſtances, are two ſtately portals, with a tower over each. That on the weſt leads into the old court, which is a handſome Gothick Quadrangle, of 100 feet ſquare. Over the gate, at our entrance, on the outſide, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eaſtern entrance, on the outſide, is alſo an admirable ſtatue of Queen Mary, wife of William III. On the ſouth of the Weſtern Quadrangle are the Chapel and Hall. The ſtatue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the Chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The Altar window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appear by its inſcription, A. D. 1687. The roof of the Chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The Hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic ſtyle, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a moſt complete room of the kind. It is of the age of the Chapel.

From this court, through a narrow paſſage on the eaſt, we are led into another area of three ſides. It is opened to a garden on the ſouth. The eaſt, and Part of the north ſide is taken up by the lodgings of the Maſter, which are commodious and extenſive. In a nich over the gate on the north, is a ſtatue of Dr. Radcliffe. The ſides of this court are about 80 feet.

King Alfred is ſaid to have founded this College, A. D. 872. It is evident that he erected certain Halls in Oxford, near, or on the ſpot where this

College now ſtands; and that he endowed the ſtudents of them with certain penſions iſſuing from the Exchequer. But it is no leſs certain that theſe Hal's were alienated to the Citizens, and that their penſions were ſuppreſſed about the reign of the Conqueror. In fact, the Founder of this College appears to be William Archdeacon of Durham, who purchaſing, A. D. 1219, one of the Halls which had been originally erected by Alfred, and very probably ſtiled Univerſity Hall, of the citizens, endowed it with lands. A ſociety being thus eſtabliſhed, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable are Walter Skirlow, Biſhop of Durham, who founded three fellowſhips. Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1443, added the ſame number. Sir Simon Bennet, in the Reign of Charles I. eſtabliſhed four fellowſhips, and four ſcholarſhips. Many others have likewiſe founded fellowſhips and exhibitions.

As to the buildings, the preſent ſpacious ſplendid and uniform ſtructure, began to be erected, A. D. 1634, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly Fellow, and was ſoon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet abovementioned. Nor were ſucceeding patrons wanting to continue ſo noble a work; 'till it was finally compleated by Dr. John Ratcliffe, who erected the whole eaſtern Quadrangle entirely at his own Expence. He likewiſe ſettled on the College 600l. per Annum, for two travelling fellowſhips.

The preſent ſociety conſiſts of a Maſter, twelve Fellows, ſeventeen Scholars, with many other Students, amounting in the whole, to near 70.

Viſitor. The KING.

The Entrance of Queen's College

Rooker sc

QUEEN's COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE to Univerſity College, on the North ſide of the High Street, ſtands Queen's College. The front which is formed in the ſtyle of the Luxemburgh Palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a ſuperb Cupola, the conſtruction of which is by ſome thought too heavy for the reſt. Under it is a ſtatue of the late Queen Caroline.

The firſt court is 140 feet in length, and 130 in breadth. A beautiful cloiſter ſurrounds this court except on the north ſide. Over the weſtern cloiſter are the Provoſt's Lodgings, which are ſpacious and ſplendid. The north ſide is formed by the Chapel and Hall, and finely finiſhed in the Doric Order. In the centre, over a Portico leading to the north court, ſtands a handſome Cupola ſupported by eight Ionic Columns.

The Chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. It is ornamented in the Corinthian Order, with a beautiful cieling of fretwork. The windows are all of fine old painted glaſs, viz. 1518; that over the altar excepted, repreſenting our Lord's Nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The moſt remarkable are two on the north ſide, of the laſt Judgment, and two on the ſouth, of the Aſcenſion. Theſe, with the reſt, were removed hither from the old Chapel. There is an Aſcenſion in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The Hall is fitted up in the Doric Order, and has an admirable proportion. It is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof, of a correſpondent height. It is furniſhed with excellent Portraits of the Founder and Benefactors. Over the ſcreen is a handſome gallery, intended for muſic, and

and as a veſtibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The north court is 130 feet long, and 90 broad. On the weſt ſtands the Library, which is of the Corinthian Order. Under the eaſt ſide of this edifice runs a cloyſter; its weſt ſide is adorned with ſtatues of the Founder, and Benefactors, and other pieces of ſculpture. The room within is highly finiſhed. The book-caſes, which are of Norway Oak, are decorated with well wrought carving, and in the cieling are ſome admirable compartments of ſtucco.

The whole area, on which this beautiful College, which is one entire piece of well-executed modern architecture, ſtands, is an oblong ſquare, 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth; which being divided by the Hall and Chapel, is formed into the two courts juſt deſcribed.

Robert Egglesfield, a native of Cumberland, and confeſſor to Queen Philippa, founded this College, A. D. 1340, for one Provoſt and twelve Fellows, to be choſen from the Counties of Cumberland and Weſtmorland. To theſe he intended to annex 70 Children or Scholars; a few of which number only, the founder's entire deſign being prevented by his death, were really eſtabliſhed. The benefactors have been very numerous. The chief of them are Edward III. and his Queen Philippa, from whom it was called *Queen's* College; King Charles I. who gave ſix advowſons; Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knt. and D^r^. Lancaſter and Halton, formerly Provoſts; Sir Francis Bridgman, Lady Betty Haſtings, &c.

The preſent edifice was begun by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Knt. abovementioned, 1672, who was a moſt munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of ſeveral intermediate benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewiſe founded eight Fellow-

Fellowships and four Scholarships. These Fellows and Scholars have handsome apartments appropriated to them in the New Buildings, besides an annual Stipend of 50l. to each of the former; and 30l. per annum to each of the latter. This foundation was first filled up by election from other Colleges of the University on the 26th of October, 1764.

The custom of ushering in the Boar's Head, with a Song, on Christmas-day, is, at present, peculiar to this college: but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom; and the Carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few *local* alterations.

The College consists, at present, of a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, so called from *Taberdum*, a short gown which they formerly wore, 16 Scholars, two Clerks, and 40 Exhibitioners: To these we may add, the members of Mr. Mitchell's new foundation, just mentioned. The number of students of every sort, is above 100.

Visitor. The Archbishop of York.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

ALL Souls College is situated in the High Street, westward of Queen's College. Over the gateway are the statues of the Founder Henry Chichely, and Henry VI.

The first, or old court, is a decent Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The Chapel on the north side is a stately pile. The Ante-Chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. We enter the Inner-Chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble

marble ſteps, through a ſcreen conſtructed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſpacious environ of the Altar conſiſts of the richeſt red-vein marble. Above is a fine Aſſumption-piece of the Founder, by Sir James Thornhill. On the right and left, at our approach to the Altar, are two inimitable Urns by the ſame hand, reſpectively repreſenting, in their baſreliefs, the inſtitution of the two ſacraments. Between the windows, on each ſide, are figures of ſaints in claro-obſcuro, bigger than the life. The cieling is diſpoſed into compartments embelliſhed with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much ſplendor and dignity, and is viewed to the beſt advantage from the ſcreen.

The Hall, which forms one ſide of an area to the eaſt, is an elegant modern room. It is furniſhed with Portraits of the munificent Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high-table is an hiſtorical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whoſe ſubject is the finding of the law *. The figure of Joſias, rending his robe, is animated and expreſſive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handſomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a buſt of the Founder; on one ſide is a buſt of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous phyſician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other, of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian aud polite ſcholar, about the ſame reign; ſuppoſed to have been a member of this Houſe. The reſt of the room is adorned with an admirable ſeries of buſts from the Antique.

The adjoining Buttery is worthy our obſervation; it is a well proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of ſtone, ornamented with curious workmanſhip. It was built with the hall.

The ſecond Court is a magnificent Gothic Quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On

* 2 Kings, xxii. 11.

the

the ſouth are the Chapel and Hall; on the weſt a Cloiſter, with a grand Portico; on the north a Library; and on the eaſt two ſuperb Gothic Towers, in the centre of a ſeries of fine apartments.

The Library forms the whole North ſide of this Court. It is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height; and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner. It's outſide, in correſpondence to the reſt of the court, is Gothic. The room itſelf is furniſhed with two noble arrangements of book-caſes, one above the other, ſupported by Doric and Ionic pilaſters. The upper claſs is formed in a ſuperb gallery, which ſurrounds three ſides. About the middle of the room, on the north ſide, is a receſs equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in it's area is placed the ſtatue of Colonel Codrington, the Founder of the Library. The cieling, and ſpaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richeſt ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts. Over the Gallery, a ſeries of Bronzes is interchangeably diſpoſed, conſiſting of Vaſes, and the Buſts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this Houſe.

We have here annexed a catalogue, and account of theſe BUSTS; beginning from the left hand of the eaſtern window.

1. Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambaſſador from *Schach Abbas* Emperor of *Perſia*, to the *Chriſtian* Princes; in the Reign of *James* I. admitted Fellow, 1582.

2. Sir *William Petre*, Knight, L. L. D. Secretary of State to *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. and Privy Counſellor to Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, 1523.

3. *George Clarke*, L. L. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and in five Parliaments Burgeſs for the Univerſity, 168c.

4. Sir *Daniel Dunn*, Knight, L. L. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the firſt Burgeſſes in Parliament for the Univerſity, 1567.

5. *Henry*

5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq; L.L. B. Embassador at *Paris* and Secretary of State in the Reign of *Charles* II. 1634.

6. Sir *Robert Weston*, Knight, L.L. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. 1536.

7. Sir *William Trumbal*, Knight, L.L. D. Ambassadour to the *French* and *Turkish* Courts, in the Reign of *James* II. Secretary of State to King *William* III. and Burgess of the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Talbot*, L.L. D. Baron of *Hensel*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, 1704.

9. Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knight, the famous Architect, L.L. D. and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.

10. *Richard Steward*, L.L. D. Dean of St. *Paul's*, Provost of *Eton*, Clerk of the Closet to *Charles* I. and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, 1613.

11. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bishop of St. *Asaph*, 1696.

12. *James Goldwell*, L.L. D. Bishop of *Norwich*, and Secretary of State to *Edward* IV. 1441.

13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the University, 1622.

14. *Brian Duppa*, D. D. Bishop of *Winchester*, Preceptor to *Charles* II. when Prince of *Wales*, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. *David Pole*, L.L. D. Dean of the Arches and Bishop of *Peterborough*, 1520.

16 *Jeremy Taylor*,, D. D. Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, 1635.

17. *John Norris*, A. M. Rector of *Bemerton*, *Wilts*, 1680.

18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. A. 1648.

19. *Thomas Lynakar*, A. M. Founder of the College of Physicians, *London*, 1484.

20. Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council, in the Reign of *James* I. and Burgess for the University, 1590.

21. Sir *William Bryde*, Knight, L.L. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgess for the University, 1578.

22. Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, L.L. D. Judge Advocate and Master of *Trinity Hall*, in *Cambridge*, 1689.

23. *Robert Hovendon*, D. D. Warden of *All Souls*, 1565.

24 Sir

24. Sir *John Maſon*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counſellor to *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and the firſt Lay Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, 1521.

To theſe we muſt add a beautiful Buſt of the Founder, in white Marble, placed over the grand entrance, and executed by Mr. *Roubilliac*.

Before we quit this court, the Common Room deſerves our notice; which is a grand apartment, being a cube of 26 feet, and lighted by a large Venetian window. It is ſituated between the two towers above mentioned.

The Warden's lodgings, which front the High-Street, are commodious and handſome, being formerly the Dwelling-Houſe of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow, and given by him for the uſe of the Wardens of this Houſe ſucceſſively.

This College was founded by Henry Chichely, a native of Higham Ferrers in Northamptonſhire, and one of Wykeham's original Fellows of New College; and, through a courſe of preferments, at length Archbiſhop of Canterbury; for one Warden, 40 Fellows, two Chaplains, three Clerks, and ſix Choriſters, A. D. 1437. It is ſtiled in the Charter, "THE "COLLEGE OF THE SOULS OF ALL THE FAITH-"FUL DEPARTED, &c." For the more liberal endowment of this Society, the Founder procured of Henry the ſixth, a grant of the Revenues of many of the diſſolved alien Priories. He expended beſide purchaſe-money for the ſite, &c. the ſum of 4545 l. 15 s. 5 d. in the Buildings of his College; namely, the preſent old court, and the original refectory, which, with a cloyſter ſince removed, encloſed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his deceaſe he bequeathed it 134 l. 6 s. 8 d. and one hundred marks.

The principal Benefactors are Colonel Chriſtopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Iſlands, formerly

merly Fellow, who, beſides a valuable Collection of Books, granted by Will 6000l. for building the Library, and added 4000 l. for purchaſing books: Dr. George Clarke, the late Duke of Wharton, Doddington Greville, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Of the combined munificence of all, or moſt of theſe, the ſecond court, above deſcribed, is an illuſtrious Monument.

We muſt not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this College; the ſolemn Commemoration of the diſcovery of a Mallard of an extraordinary ſize, in a drain or ſewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar cuſtom we are rather induced to mention, as it has given occaſion to a Pamphlet of infinite wit and humour, entitled, "*A compleat Vindication of* "*the Mallard of All Souls College, &c.*" *

That learned Antiquarian, the Reverend Mr. Pointer, Rector of Slapton in Northamptonſhire, had inſinuated, that this Mallard was, in fact, a Gooſe. A ſuggeſtion not leſs falſe than injurious; and which the author of our pamphlet has clearly confuted, from the anthentic account which Thomas of Walſingham has given of every circumſtance relating to the original detection of this wonderful Bird, in a manuſcript ſaid to be repoſited in the Bodleian Library. Whatever the real truth of the controverſy may be, it is well known that evey year, on the 14th day of January, an entertainment is provided in the evening, and an excellent old Ballad, adapted to ancient Muſic, is ſung in remembrance of the *Mallard*. This is called the *Mallard Night*.

This College conſiſts of one Warden, 40 Fellows, two Chaplains, three Clerks, and ſix Choriſters. No independent ſtudents are admitted.

Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

* Printed for J. Fletcher, in the Turle, Oxon.

BRAZEN

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

BRAZEN Noſe College conſtitutes the weſt ſide of the Radcliffe ſquare. It has two courts. The firſt, which is the original one, conſiſts of the lodgings of the Principal, and chambers of the Fellows and Students, and the Refectory, which, is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over it's portico are two antique buſts; the one of Alfred, which built little Univerſity Hall, or King's Hall, on the ſite of which the preſent College is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena a Scotchman, who firſt read lectures in the ſaid Hall, A. D. 882. Over the door leading up to the Common Room, which was originally the Chapel, is the following inſcription, "A°. xti 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8 pri°.

"Nomine divino Lyncoln præſul, quoque Sutton,
"Hanc poſuere petram Regis ad imperium.

i. e. "In the name of God, the Biſhop of Lincoln, "and Sutton, laid this ſtone, at the command of "the King." In the centre of this court is a ſtatue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the ſecond court through a paſſage on the left hand of the gate of the firſt. It is planned in a good taſte, and was probably the work of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The Cloiſter on the eaſt ſide, ſupports the Library. On the ſouth ſtands the Chapel, which is at once neat and ſplendid. The roof, which, being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic ſtone-work, and the altar, with its decorations, particularly demand our attention. It was finiſhed, A. D. 1667, as was the whole court.

This

This College was founded, A. D. 1509, by Richard Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Preſbury in Cheſhire, Knight, for the maintenance of one Principal, and fifteen Fellows. To this number ſucceeding benefactions have added Five Fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four Exhibitioners. The late Principal, Dr. Shippen, was likewiſe a memorable Benefactor to this Houſe, by procuring it ſeveral advowſons.

With regard to the very ſingular Name of this College, it appears, that the Founders erected their Houſe on the ſite of two ancient Hoſtels, or Halls; little Univerſity Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen-Noſe Hall. The latter of theſe acquired its name from ſome Students removed to it from a Seminary, in the temporary Univerſity of Stamford, ſo denominated, on account of an iron ring, fixed in a noſe of braſs, and ſerving as a knocker to the gate.

The preſent members of this Houſe, are one Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty two Scholars, and four Exhibitioners: together with about forty or fifty Students beſides.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Lincoln.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THIS College ſtands oppoſite to the grand gate of the Schools. It conſiſts of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raiſed for that purpoſe by the late Principal. Part of this court conſiſts of a ſmall quantity of modern buildings, viz. the ſouth eaſt angle, and the chapel erected about thirty years ſince; in the ſtyle of which the whole College is to be rebuilt. A plan of the projected Quadrangle may be ſeen in the Oxford Almanack of the year MDCCXLVII.

This

This Houſe was formerly called Hartford, or Hart Hall; founded by Walter Stapleton, Biſhop of Exeter, A. D. 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a Charter of Incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, the late learned and public ſpirited Principal, who has alſo conſigned an eſtate towards its endowment, this ancient Hoſtel was converted into a College, September 8, 1740. The foundation conſiſts of a Principal, four ſenior Fellows or tutors, and junior Fellows or aſſiſtants, beſides a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars. There are at preſent about thirty Members.

Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

NEW COLLEGE.

NEW College is ſituated eaſtward of the Schools, and is ſeparated from Queen's College, by a narrow lane on the ſouth.

The firſt court is about 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth. In the centre is a ſtatue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker, of Honington in Warwickſhire. The north ſide, which conſiſts of the Chapel and Hall, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper ſtories of the eaſt ſide form the Library. On the weſt are the lodgings of the Warden, which are commodious and ample, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third ſtory of this court was added to the Founder's original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the Chapel at the north-weſt angle. This Chapel exceeds all in the Univerſity. The Ante-Chapel, which is ſupported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the Choir, and is 80 feet long and 36 broad. The Choir, which we enter by a Gothic Screen of beautiful conſtruction, is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high.

From

From hence the painting over the altar, done about 60 years ago, by Mr. Henry Cook, is seen to the beſt advantage. It conſiſts of a Salutation Piece, behind which the painter has artfully thrown the concave of a well ornamented dome, in which the Chapel appears to terminate. Nor is the deception contrived with leſs art in the two pannels on each ſide of the altar, which ſeem to diſcover ſome diſtant opening. The altar itſelf is approached by a noble flight of marble ſteps. It is encloſed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. Terry, formerly fellow, and is covered with a rich pall of crimſon velvet, given by Dr. Burton, the late head maſter of Wincheſter School. From this ſituation, the organ, with the ſtall-work underneath, has a ſtriking effect. Nor are the ſtalls, with their ornaments, on either ſide, unworthy of the reſt, being remarkably elegant in the ſtyle of the light Gothic. The windows on the ſouth ſide are moſt beautifully painted by Mr. Price of London; each window repreſenting eight figures of Saints and Martyrs, with their reſpective ſymbols and inſignia, large as the life. It is intended by the Society to finiſh all the remaining windows in the ſame ſuperb ſtyle. The Ante-chapel has lately received great ornament from a new weſtern window, painted by Mr. Pecket of York.

Choir-ſervice is performed here every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more ſolemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a moſt admirable inſtrument, erected by the famous Dolham; and ſince improved with the addition of the clarion-ſtop and ſwelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Near the Chapel is a noble Cloyſter which conſtitutes a Quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two ſides, and 105 the other two, with a garden in the area. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells.

The

The Hall, to which we pass at the north east side of the Quadrangle, is of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 43 in height. It's wainscot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the east end are portraits of the munificent Founder William of Wykeham; William of Wainfleet, Founder of Magdalen College, who was School-master of Wykeham's College at Winchester; and Henry Chichely, the founder of All Souls College, fellow of New College, while the Founder was yet living.

The two rooms of which the Library before mentioned consists, are 70 feet long, and 22 broad. This Library is furnished with a fine collection, and well known to the Learned for its many valuable manuscripts.

In the Chapel is shewn the Crosier of the Founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind, now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic Workmanship, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutular saints of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost 400 years, has lost but little of its original splendor and beauty.

From this Quadrangle we pass into the Garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually, as we approach the Garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron pallisade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the Mount in the Garden; and the prospect is still further improved by the appearance of the old Gothic Spires and Battlements, which overlook the new building from the Founder's court. It began to be erected A. D. 1682, at the expence

expence of the college, aſſiſted by many liberal contributions.

The Garden in general is judiciouſly diſpoſed. Great part of it, as likewiſe part of the College, is ſurrounded by the city-wall; which from this circumſtance of ſerving as a fence or boundary to the College precincts, is here, and here only, preſerved entire, with it's battlements and baſtions, to a conſiderable extent.

On the ſouth ſide is a pleaſant Bowling Green, ſhaded to the weſt by a row of Elms, and on the eaſt by tall Sycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are juſtly admired as a natural curioſity.

This College was founded by William Wykeham, a native of Wykeham, a ſmall town in Hampſhire, whence he was probably called William of Wykeham. Beſides other ample preferments to which he was advanced by the favour of Edward III. he was conſtituted Keeper of the Privy Seal, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Lord High Chancellor of England. Having liberally maintained ſeventy Students, in ſeveral Halls of the Univerſity, particularly Hart-Hall, and New Inn Hall, for ſome years, he obtained a Charter to found a College in Oxford, for a Warden, ſeventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, ſixteen Choriſters, and one Sexton. The foundation ſtone was laid on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1379. The College was entirely finiſhed A. D. 1386; and on the 14th day of April in the ſame year, at the hour of nine in the morning, the ſociety took poſſeſſion of it, chanting in ſolemn proceſſion. In the following year, he founded another noble College at Wincheſter, for the liberal ſupport of a Warden, ten Fellows, three Chaplains, one School-Maſter, one Uſher, ſeventy Scholars, three Clerks, and ſixteen Choriſters; and ordained it to be a perpetual ſeminary

nary for ſupplying the vacancies of his College at Oxford. This illuſtrious patron of Literature and Virtue, crowned the beneficence of his life, by bequeathing in his laſt Will, legacies to the amount of 6000 l. a prodigious ſum in that age, for various charitable purpoſes. He ſurvived the foundation of his Colleges ſeveral years, and died September 27, A. D. 1404.

The principal benefactors are, John Buckingham, Biſhop of Lincoln, A. D. 1388. Thomas Beckington, A. D. 1440. Thomas Jane, A. D. 1494. Clement Harding, A. D. 1507. Wareham Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Shirebourne Biſhop of Chicheſter; John Smith, William Fleſhmonger, with many others.

This College, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called *New*-College; from its firſt foundation; being at that time an object of public curioſity, and far ſuperior in point of extent and grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the firſt effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the moſt ſplendid college in the Univerſity, though then by no means adorned with buildings as at preſent. The reſt of the colleges then exiſting, viz. Balliol, Univerſity, Queen's, Exeter, and Oriel, were very ſmall and inconſiderable ſtructures.

The members of this College are one Warden, ſeventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, ſixteen Choriſters, and one Sexton; together with many Gentlemen Commoners.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Winchester.

WADHAM

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College ſtands in the northern ſuburb called Holywell, the front being oppoſite to Trinity Gardens. Under a ſtately central tower we enter the Quadrangle, which is nearly 130 feet ſquare.

A Portico, decorated with the ſtatue of the Founder, the Foundreſs, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the Hall. This is a ſpacious and lofty Gothic Room, furniſhed with ſome valuable Portraits. From hence we paſs into a Cloiſter, which conſtitutes one ſide of a ſmall area; the Chapel being on the left, and the Kitchen, with the Library over it, on the right. The Cloiſter, with its ſuperſtructure, in the midſt of which is a handſome Common Room, forms a ſort of eaſt-front, from whence we have a beautiful proſpect over the meadows to the diſtant Hills. This room has a moſt admirable portrait of an old woman.

The Chapel is ſpacious and venerable. The Ante-Chapel, like thoſe at Merton, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, runs at right angles to the Choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The eaſt window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman. A. D. 1622. It was given by Sir John Strangeways, repreſents the Paſſion of our Lord, and is ſaid to have coſt 1500l. The windows on the right ſide are perhaps by the ſame hand; but thoſe on the left are poor, and of a later age.

The curious ſpectator will be extremely pleaſed with a moſt ſingular piece of painting which ſurrounds the Altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be ſeen in Oxford; but the Altar-pieces of Magdalen

Magdalen and All Souls, were formerly finiſhed in the ſame manner. The painting is on cloth, which, being of an aſh-colour, ſerves for the medium: the lines and ſhades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. Theſe dry colours being preſſed with hot irons, which produced an exſudation from the cloth, are ſo incorporated into it's texture and ſubſtance, that they are proof againſt a bruſh, or even the harſheſt touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanſhip of Iſaac Fuller, who painted the Reſurrection-Piece over the Altar at Magdalen, and flouriſhed near an hundred years ſince. The ſubject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north ſide, Abraham and Melchiſedeck; and on the ſouth, the children of Iſrael gathering Manna, are reſpectively repreſented.

This College was deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, Eſq; of Meriſield in Somerſetſhire, and executed in purſuance of his laſt Will, by Dorothy his Widow, A. D. 1613, for the maintenance of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The ſtatutes direct, that the Warden ſhall quit the College in caſe of marriage; that the Fellows ſhall enjoy the benefit of the ſociety no longer than eighteen years after their regency in Arts; that the ſcholars, from whom the fellows are choſen, ſhall be appointed three from Somerſetſhire, three from Eſſex, and the remainder from any part of Great Britain.

The buildings of this Houſe have not received the leaſt alteration from the time of the Foundreſs; and as they now ſtand, are the entire reſult of the firſt architect. From this circumſtance they derive an uniformity and regularity ſcarcely to be paralleled in any other College of this Univerſity. The critical obſerver

ſerver muſt alſo take notice, that the ſtyle of architecture in this College, correſponds, in many particulars, with that of the Public Schools, and of the inner Quadrangle at Merton College. Theſe three Edifices are all of the ſame age, and were moſt probably planned by the ſame Artiſt. That indefatigable Antiquary, Mr. Hearne, among his many curious reſearches, diſcovered, that the Public Schools were deſigned by Thomas Holt of York.

The principal benefactors are, John Goodridge, A. M. who gave, A. D. 1654, his whole Eſtate at Walthamſtow in Eſſex, for the Endowment of ſeveral Exhibitions, &c. and Dr. Hody, Greek Profeſſor, who founded four exhibitions for ſtudents in Hebrew, and ſix for others in Greek of 10l. each. Dr. Philip Biſſe, Archdeacon of Taunton, gave above two thouſand volumes to the Library; in which is preſerved his Portrait at full length, given by the Foundreſs. Lord Wyndham, very lately bequeathed two thouſand pounds; fifteen hundred of which are appointed for the encreaſe of the Warden's ſalary, and the reſidue for ornamenting the Houſe.

Liſle, the late Warden, Biſhop of Norwich, added two exhibitions.

This college conſiſts of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and fifteen Scholars; two Chaplains, two Clerks, and ſixteen Exhibitioners. The number of Students of every kind about 50.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

OPPOSITE the Turl ſtands Trinity College. A ſpacious avenue, fenced from the ſtreet by an handſome iron palliſade, with folding gates, adorned on the outſide with the arms of the donor the Earl of Guildford, and on the inſide with thoſe of the Founder, leads us to the front of the College, which conſiſts of the Chapel, and the gateway, with it's Tower. Over the gate, in ſtone, are the arms of the Founder, ſurrounded with a wreath of Laurel, and ſupported by the Genii of fame. In the firſt court are the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Lodgings of the Preſident.

The Chapel has a peculiar elegance, which reſults from an aſſemblage of the moſt finiſhed, and yet the moſt ſimple, ornaments. The carvings about the ſcreen, which is of Cedar, are very maſterly. The Altar-piece of the ſame wood, is, beſides other embelliſhments, charged with exquiſite feſtoons by Guibbons. Under an Alcove near the Altar, is a fine Gothic Tomb, on which are the effigies of the liberal Founder and his Lady, in Alabaſter *. The cieling is covered with a bold and beautiful ſtucco.

In the midſt of it is an Aſcenſion, which, on the whole is executed in a good taſte, but perhaps has too much of the French manner. It was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman.

* With this Inſcription, the greateſt Part of which is, at preſent, concealed by the caſe which ſurrounds the monument. "Hic jacent "corpora Thomæ Pope Militis, Fundatoris hujus collegii Trinitatis, "et D. Elizabethæ, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomas "obiit xxix. die Januarii Anno Domini CIↃDLVIII." i. e. "Here lie the bodies of Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this college of the Trinity, and of Lady Elizabeth, and Margaret his wife, which ſaid Thomas died Jan. 29, A. D. 1558."

The Hall is ſpacious and well-proportioned, in the Gothic ſtyle, and adorned with portraits of the Founder and his Lady; and of three Preſidents, Kettel, Bathurſt, and Sykes.

In the Library is ſhewn a valuable manuſcript of Euclid; being a tranſlation from the Arabic into Latin, before the diſcovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathonienſis, in 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the Founder, together with ſeveral other manuſcripts; who likewiſe furniſhed this Library with many coſtly printed volumes chiefly in folio, at that time eſteemed no mean collection.

In the Library-windows are many compartments of old painted glaſs, but much injured by the preſbyterians in the Grand Rebellion. The painted glaſs in the original Chapel of this College, which is reported to have been remarkably beautiful, was entirely deſtroyed by the ſame ſpirit of ſacrilegious and barbarous zeal, ſtill farther exaſperated at the following inſcription, written in the great Eaſt-window over the Altar, "*Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Pope* "*militis aurati Fundatoris hujus collegii.*" i. e. "Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this College.".

The ſecond court is an elegant pile, planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and ſaid, by Wood, to be one of the firſt pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the Univerſity. It conſiſts of three ſides, the north and weſt of which are to be raiſed and finiſhed in the manner of that on the ſouth. The opening to the Gardens on the eaſt, has a ſingular and moſt agreeable effect.

The Gardens are extenſive, and laid out into two diviſions. The firſt, or larger diviſion, is chiefly thrown into open graſs-plots. The north-wall is covered with a beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the

the Founder's arms at the top, ſupported by two ſuperb piers. The ſouthern diviſion is a pleaſing ſolitude; conſiſting of ſhady walk; with a wilderneſs of flowering ſhrubs, diſpoſed into ſerpentine paths, and much frequented.

This College was founded, March 8, A. D. 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordſhire, Treaſurer of the *Court of Augmentations*, in the reign of Henry the eighth, Privy-counſellor to Queen Mary, and a ſingular friend of Sir Thomas More, for the maintenance and education of one Preſident, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who ſucceed to the Fellowſhips, ſhall be choſen from his Manors: But if no Candidates appear under ſuch qualifications on the day of Election, viz. Trinity-Monday, that they ſhall be ſupplied from any county of England. He alſo appoints, that no more than two natives of the ſame county ſhall be Fellows of his College at the ſame time; Oxfordſhire excepted, from which county five are permitted.

The principal, and almoſt only Benefactor, is Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, formerly Preſident; who expended 1900l. in rebuilding the Chapel, the antient one abovementioned, having been miſerably defaced in the Civil Wars.

This College conſiſts of one Preſident, 12 Fellows, and 12 Scholars, inſtituted by the Founder. Theſe, with the independent members, amount to near 70.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

BALIOL COLLEGE.

THIS College ſtands almoſt contiguous to that of Trinity. A handſome Gothic Gateway leads us into the firſt court, part of which is finiſhed in the ſtyle in which it is intended to rebuild the whole College.

On the north is the Chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with ſome beautiful pieces of painted Glaſs. The eaſt window particularly demands our regard, which repreſents the Paſſion, Reſurrection, and Aſcenſion of Chriſt; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered 200 l. intending it for the eaſt window of the Chapel of his College.

The Hall is handſomely wainſcotted. In the Maſter's Lodgings is a ſpacious old apartment, whoſe beautiful bow window projects on the weſt ſide of the court, and which was formerly the College Chapel. In the Library, which was finiſhed about the year 1477, are many curious manuſcripts. Beſides this court, there is an area to the north weſt, conſiſting of irregular and detached lodgings: But an elegant Front is now building by this court; a benefaction of 3000 l. having been lately received for that purpoſe.

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, Father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, A. D. 1268, began the foundation of this College. He appointed certain annual Exhibitions for Students, and intended to provide a houſe for their reception, but was prevented by death. However, his widow Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved, his deſign. She obtained a Charter of incorporation, ſettled the benefaction of her huſband on ſixteen Fellows, and conveyed to them a Meſſuage, on the ſpot where the College ſtands at preſent, for their perpetual

perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their ſtipends were, eight pence a week to each Fellow; ſo that the whole original endowment amounted to no more than 27 l. 9s. 4d. per year. It appears that the number of Fellows was afterwards reduced; for about the year 1507, it was ordained, that the ſociety ſhould conſiſt only of one Maſter, and ten Fellows. But this number has been ſince encreaſed. Many Scholarſhips and Exhibitions have been likewiſe added.

The principal benefactors, are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, Lady Periam, with ſeveral others.

John Warner, Biſhop of Rocheſter, A. D. 1666, founded four Exhibitions for natives of Scotland; whoſe benefaction was ſince enlarged by John Snell, Eſquire.

This College was endowed with lands, though not eſtabliſhed by incorporation, a few years before that of Merton.

Nothing of Devorguilla's original Meſſuage now remains. The preſent quadrangle began to be erected in the reign of Henry VI.

Here is one Maſter, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Exhibitioners. The whole number of the ſociety amounts to about 50.

Viſitor. His Grace the Archbiſhop of York.

St. JOHN's COLLEGE.

THIS Houſe ſtands in a retired ſituation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges. Before it's front is a handſome terrace, ſhaded with a row of lofty Elms. It chiefly conſiſts of two courts. In the firſt are the Chapel, and Hall, on the north, and the Preſident's Lodgings on the eaſt. The Chapel is de-

cently furniſhed. The ſcreen and altar are finiſhed in the Corinthian order. Over the Communion-Table is a beautiful piece of Tapeſtry, repreſenting our Lord breaking Bread with the two Diſciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The circumſtance of the Dog ſnarling at the Cat, under the table, is remarkable. The Organ, which ſtands in an alcove on the north ſide, has a ſplendid appearance, and was erected by Sir William Paddy, Knight, A. D. 1618. Choir ſervice is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the North Wall of this Chapel, eaſtward of the organ, is a ſingular curioſity. A marble Urn containing the Heart of Dr. Rawlinſon, encloſed in a ſilver Veſſel, which was placed here according to the directions in his laſt Will.

The Hall is fitted up in the modern taſte, with great elegance. The ſcreen is of Portland Stone, in the Ionic order; and the wainſcot in the ſame Order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correſpondent to the reſt. The chimney piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptiſt, by Titian. It is likewiſe adorned with ſeveral other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the Founder; with Archbiſhop Laud on the right, and Archbiſhop Juxon on the left. On the north and ſouth ſides are thoſe of Biſhop Mew, Biſhop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knight, and of other eminent men, who have either illuſtrated this ſociety by their Learning, or enriched it by their Beneficence.

The common Room, on the north ſide the Hall, ſhould not be neglected. It's cieling is a good piece of ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts; and the whole room is handſomely adorned in general.

The ſecond court, which we enter through a paſſage on the eaſt ſide of the firſt, is the deſign of Inigo Jones, and built 1635. The eaſt and weſt ſides exhibit,

libit, each, a beautiful Doric Colonade; whoſe columns conſiſt of a remarkable ſpecies of ſtone, ſaid to be dug at Fifield, in Berks. In the centre of each Colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profuſion of embelliſhments: Over theſe, on each ſide, are two good ſtatues in braſs; that on the eaſt, of Charles I. and that on the weſt, of his Queen. They were caſt by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. Their reſpective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian Orders: and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance. But perhaps it may be thought, that this building is not in the pureſt taſte of its celebrated architect.

The upper ſtories of the ſouth and eaſt ſides form the Library. The firſt diviſion conſiſts of printed books; the ſecond of manuſcripts; chiefly given by Archbiſhop Laud. This, as it is furniſhed with caſes of iron lattice-work, which are diſpoſed in a parallel direction with the ſides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room, the Archbiſhop above mentioned entertained Charles I. and his Court, with a magnificent feaſt. In the archives are many curioſities: particularly a drawing of King Charles I. which contains the Book of Pſalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. Alſo a Picture of St. John the Baptiſt ſtained in marble.

The Gardens are extenſive: and on the whole are a moſt agreeable retreat. The inner grove, as it is commonly called, has all thoſe graces which ariſe from a regulated variety, and from a ſucceſſion of beauties ſo diſpoſed as to ſtrike us gradually and unexpectedly.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, A. D. 1557, for the maintenance of one Preſident, fifty Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and ſix Choriſters, &c. Two of the Fellowſhips are ordered to be ſupplied from Coventry, two from Briſtol,

tol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge: the reſt from Merchant Taylors School in London. The benefactors have been very numerous, and no leſs conſiderable. Sir William Paddy, Knight, founded and endowed the preſent Choir; that originally eſtabliſhed by the Founder, having been diſſolved by unanimous conſent of the ſociety, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found inſufficient for it's maintenance. Archbiſhop Laud erected the ſecond court, it's ſouth ſide excepted, which was built, A. D. 1595, with the ſtones of the Carmelite friery in Glouceſter-green; the Company of Merchant Taylors in London, amongſt ſeveral other benefactions, contributing two hundred pounds. Archbiſhop Juxon gave 7000l. to augment the Fellowſhips; Dr. Holmes, formerly Preſident, with his Lady, gave 15000l. for improving the ſalaries of the officers, and other purpoſes. And Dr. Rawlinſon abovementioned, granted the reverſion of a large eſtate in Fee Farm Rents. The College has likewiſe largely experienced the benehcence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of it's building and revenues.

It ſhould be remembered, that this College was founded on the ſite of Bernard's College, erected A. D. 1437, by Archbiſhop Chichely, the liberal Founder of all Souls College. The preſent old quadrangle, part of the eaſt ſide excepted, is the original edifice of Chichely; no building being added, at the new foundation, by Sir Thomas White.

The preſent members are, one Preſident, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, one Organiſt, five ſinging Men, ſix Choriſters, and two Sextons. The number of Students is about 70.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

WORCESTER

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

WOrceſter College is ſituated at the extremity of the weſtern ſuburb, on an eminence which deſcends to the river and meadows. The grand court, or area, conſiſts of three ſides, which are all to be completed in the modern taſte. At preſent the eaſtern ſide only, together with half the north wing, is finiſhed. On the weſt it is propoſed to form a Garden, ſloping to the water; ſo that a moſt agreeable proſpect will be opened to the College. The Library is a beautiful Ionic edifice, 100 feet in length, ſupported by a ſpacious Cloiſter. It is furniſhed with a fine Collection of books, the gift of Dr. Clarke, formerly fellow of all Souls College. Its greateſt curioſity is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuſcript notes in Italian.

At our entrance into the College, we have on each ſide the Chapel and Hall, both of which are fifty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. On the whole, this Houſe, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-diſpoſed, elegant ſtructure.

This College was founded, A. D. 1714, by the benefaction of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley in Worceſterſhire, for one Provoſt, ſix Fellows, and ſix Scholars. To theſe have ſince been added, two Fellowſhips, and two Scholarſhips by Dr. Finney, and two Exhibitions for Charterhouſe Scholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, Daughter of Dr. Eaton, Principal of Glocester Hall, who founded ſix Fellowſhips, A. D. 1735. And Dr. Clarke, fellow of All Souls College, who gave ſix Fellowſhips, and three Scholarſhips, A. D. 1736; beſides other conſiderable bequeſts.

This Houſe was originally called Gloceſter College, being a Seminary for educating the novices of Gloceſter Monaſtery, as it was likewiſe for thoſe of other religious houſes. It was founded A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimſfield. When ſuppreſſed, at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Biſhop of Oxford; but was ſoon afterwards erected into an Academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which ſtate it continued, 'till it received a Charter of incorporation, and an endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are one Provoſt, twenty Fellows, ſeventeen Scholars, &c. The whole number about 40.

Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is ſituated on the left ſide within the Turl from the north. In the centre of the front, which is 220 feet in length, is a beautiful gate of Ruſtic work: over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic Pilaſters, ſupporting a ſemicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the Founder on a ſhield ſurrounded with feſtoons. A light balluſtrade finiſhes the whole. This front deſerves a better approach than it's confined ſituation will allow. The workmanſhip in the roof of the gateway is equal to the reſt.

This College conſiſts chiefly of one handſome modern Quadrangle; one ſide of which is the ſame as the front juſt deſcribed. On the ſouth is the Hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, Knt. of Devonſhire, A. D. 1618.

On

On the north is the Chapel, conſiſting of two iles, one of which only is furniſhed for divine ſervice. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly Rector, A. D. 1624.

In the Library, which was formerly the Chapel, ſituated in the inner court, is a fine collection of the Claſſics, given by Thomas Richards, Eſq.

The old entrance into the College was through the Tower which appears on the north eaſt angle of the Court, and for which a poſtern in the City-wall was opened. Near or about this Tower, the old College, as it in ſome meaſure may be called, ſeems to have ſtood; part of which ſtill remains adjoining to the Tower on either ſide, that on the eaſt being the moſt antient, erected A. D. 1404, and that on the weſt, viz. the Rector's lodgings, together with the tower itſelf, A. D. 1432. However, all theſe are ſtill more modern than any part of the Founder's original ſtructure; no remainder of which is to be ſeen at preſent, except a part of the Chapel, ſince converted into the Library.

The Gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a proſpect is opened to ſome of the fineſt buildings in the Univerſity.

This College was founded by Walter Stapledon, Biſhop of Exeter, Lord Treaſurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. for 13 Fellows, A. D. 1316. It was firſt called Stapledon Hall, but obtained it's preſent name from Edmond Stafford, Biſhop of Exeter, A. D. 1404, who gave two Fellowſhips. Many other benefactors have alſo liberally contributed towards extending the Foundation; the moſt memorable of which is Sir William Petre, Knt. who, A. D. 1566, founded eight Fellowſhips, procuring at the ſame time a more effectual Charter, and a new body of ſtatutes. Nor ſhould the liberality of Charles I. be omitted, who annexed one fellowſhip, for the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey.

The College conſiſts, at preſent, of one Rector, twenty-five Fellows, and a Bible Clerk, with two Exhibitioners. The ſtudents of every ſort, are about fifty.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Exeter.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THE front of this College, which has been lately much improved, is oppoſite to Exeter College, juſt deſcribed.

In the firſt court is the Hall, in which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a cieling of well-executed ſtucco, by Mr. Roberts; the Principal's lodgings, in which is ſhewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and the Chapel, which is handſomely furniſhed, and well proportioned. Of theſe, the firſt was erected A. D. 1617; the ſecond ſoon after the year 1621; and the laſt was completed 1636.

Three ſides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Manſel, one of the Principals, a little before the Grand Rebellion, are finiſhed in a decent and uniform manner. The library is on the weſt ſide, which is a well furniſhed room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, probably painted by Hans Holben. It has been engraved as ſuch by Vertue.

This College was founded, according to the purport of its Charter, dated June 27th, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, for one Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. About the ſame time it received an endowment of lands [175l. per ann.] ſince loſt, from Hugh Price, L. L. D. a native of Brecknock, and Treaſurer of the Church of St. David's, who likewiſe erected a part of the firſt court. The

The chief benefactors are, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knight, formerly Principal, who encreased the number of Fellows and Scholars from eight to sixteen; Francis Mansell, D. D. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles I. and many others. The particular circumstances of whose respective donations towards the improvement of the buildings, revenues, and discipline of this House, deserve a more copious panegyric, and a more distinct display, than the nature and prescription of this work will allow.

In the Bursary is shewn a magnificent piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; also the Statutes of the College, most exquisitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston upon Stowre, formerly Fellow.

This College consists of one Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, with many Exhibitioners, and independent Students. The whole number about ninety.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

LINCOLN College is situated between All Saints Church and Exeter College, and consists of two Quadrangles. The first, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, exclusive of Chambers, by the lodgings of the Rector, standing in the south-east angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A. D. 1465; the Library and Common Room on the north, and Refectory on the east.

The Library, under which is the Common Room, is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne,

coigne, A. D. 1432. It was finiſhed, as it appears at preſent, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, firſt a Commoner of this, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls College, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the Chapel, and was converted into a Library at the expence of Nathaniel Lord Crew, when Fellow, A. D. 1656.

The Hall was erected by John Williams, Biſhop of Lincoln, A. D. 1631. It was handſomely wainſcotted by Biſhop Crew, A. D. 1701, whoſe arms appear over the middle of the ſcreen; and thoſe of the reſt of the contributors are interſperſed about the mouldings. It is 40 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this Court, which forms a ſquare of 80 feet, we enter through the ſouth ſide, the ſecond, which is about 70 feet ſquare. On the ſouth ſide of this Quadrangle is the Chapel, which particularly deſerves our attention. It was built by Biſhop Williams abovementioned, A. D. 1631. The ſcreen is of cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glaſs, complete, and well preſerved, done A. D. 1632. Thoſe on the north repreſent twelve of the Prophets, and thoſe on the ſouth the twelve Apoſtles, large as life. The eaſt window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their reſpective completions, viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the Hiſtory of the Creation its antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptiſm; and under it, the Paſſing of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewiſh Paſſover; and under it the Inſtitution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs; correſponding to——Chriſt on the Croſs. 5. Jonas delivered from the Whale's belly, expreſſive of —— Chriſt's Reſurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with — Our Lord's Aſcenſion.

The roof conſiſts of compartments in cedar, embelliſhed with the arms of the different Founders and

and Benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and feſtoons, diverſified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion, and elegance of execution, in the eight figures of cedar which are reſpectively placed at each end of the Deſks, and repreſent Moſes, Aaron, the four Evangeliſts, St Peter and St. Paul.

This College was founded, A. D. 1429, by Richard Flemming, a native of Royſton in Yorkſhire, and Biſhop of Lincoln, for the maintenance of one Rector, ſeven Fellows, and two Chaplains; and intended as a ſeminary for the education of ſcholars, who ſhould oppoſe the doctrine of Wickliffe. But the Founder dying before he had fully eſtabliſhed his little ſociety, the College, left in an indigent Condition, with ſome difficulty ſubſiſted for a few years on the ſlender endowment which he had conſigned to it, and the addition of ſome ſmall benefactions, afterwards made by others. At length Thomas Rotherham, Biſhop of Lincoln, more effectually ſupplied it's neceſſities by improving both the buildings and revenues; adding moreover five Fellowſhips, and aſſigning a new body of ſtatutes, dated 1479, by which, and other ſervices, he ſo raiſed Flemming's orphan foundation, as juſtly to deſerve the name of a Co-founder.

Their Benefactors are, William Dagvyle, Mayor of Oxford; William Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen-Noſe-College, who, it is ſaid, intended to have beſtowed all that he gave to his own College, on this of Lincoln; Edmund Audley, Biſhop of Saliſbury; Jane Trappes; with many others: But their principal Benefactor is Nathaniel Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham; who, about the year 1717, added to the Headſhip an annual allocation of twenty pounds; to the twelve Fellowſhips ten pounds each; and to the ſeven Scholarſhips, and Bible Clerkſhip, five pounds each. He likewiſe improved the ſout

College

College Curacies; and moreover founded twelve Exhibitioners, with ſalaries of 20*l.* per annum each.

The ſociety conſiſts at preſent of a Rector, twelve Fellows, twelve Exhibitioners, and ſeven Scholars, with a Bible Clerk; beſides independent members.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Lincoln.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

ORIEL College is ſituated ſouthward of St. Mary's Church, on the north ſide of the front of Corpus Chriſti College; it's great gate being almoſt oppoſite to the back gate of Chriſt Church. It's quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, is uniform and decent: The north ſide conſiſts of the Provoſt's Lodgings, and the Library; the eaſt of the Hall, Buttery, and veſtibule of the Chapel, which runs eaſtward from thence; and the ſouth and weſt ſides form the common apartment

We aſcend the Hall by an ample flight of ſteps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handſomely wainſcotted in the Doric ſtyle, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dreſſed in his regalia, by Hudſon; one of Queen Anne, who annexed a Prebend of Rocheſter to the Provoſtſhip, by Dahl; and another of the late Duke of Beaufort, who is repreſented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a Negro-boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi. The beſt of theſe pieces, the judicious ſpectator will probably determine to be that of the Duke.

The Chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent ſimplicity, and was finiſhed A. D. 1642. The Window over the altar has been lately painted with the *Wiſe Mens offering* by Mr. Pakett, of York.

The

The Library is a neat well furniſhed room, being half the upper ſtory of the north ſide of this quadrangle.

The garden-court, which we enter by a paſſage in the ſame north ſide, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midſt of it, and fenced on this ſide with iron gates and palliſades, ſupported by a dwarf-wall and ſtone piers. The ſides are two wings, in a ſtyle correſpondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London; and that on the left, by Dr. Carter, formerly Provoſt.

This College was founded by Adam le Brome, Almoner to Edward II. A. D. 1327; for one Provoſt, and ten Fellows.

He endowed it with the rents of one meſſuage, five ſhops with their upper rooms and a cellar, all ſituated in St. Mary's Pariſh: he alſo gave it the advowſon of the church of the ſaid pariſh, and a meſſuage in the north ſuburb. This was the whole original endowment; which I mention to ſhew the ſlender beginnings of ſome of our moſt flouriſhing ſocieties.

Edward II. is generally eſteemed the Founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely becauſe le Brome, in hopes that his maſter would increaſe it's ſmall revenues, and more effectually ſecure its foundation, had ſurrendered his ſociety into the King's hands. In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the College than a charter of incorporation, and certain privileges. The members were at firſt placed in a * building purchaſed by le Brome, where St. Mary Hall now ſtands: but they were ſoon removed from thence to a meſſuage called Le Oriel, given to them by Edward III. The ſaid King likewiſe granted to the College the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford. The number of Fellows has

* Wood obſerves, that our moſt antient Colleges, Merton excepted, viz. Univerſity, Baliol, Exeter, Oriel, and Queen's originally conſiſted only of one range of building, or a ſingle *tenement*.

been

been ſince encreaſed by various benefactors. Theſe were, John Frank, Maſter of the Rolls in the time of Henry VI. who founded four Fellowſhips; John Carpenter, formerly Provoſt, Biſhop of Worceſter, added one; and William Smith, Biſhop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen Noſe College, another; after which, Dr. Richard Dudley, formerly Fellow, and Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, made the whole number of Fellows eighteen. Many Exhibitions have been likewiſe given to the ſociety; more particularly, by the late Duke of Beaufort, who gave one hundred pounds per annum to four Exhibitioners.

The College has gone through frequent revolutions with regard to it's buildings.

The principal Benefactor to the preſent edifice was Dr. John Tolſon, when Provoſt, who beſides other valuable donations, gave 1150l. for that purpoſe.

Nor ſhould we forget the benefaction of the abovementioned Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London, who gave 2500l. for augmenting the fellowſhips.

The preſent members are, one Provoſt, eighteen Fellows, and about fourteen Exhibitioners. The Students of all ſorts amount to almoſt 80.

Viſitor. The Lord Chancellor.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THIS College is ſituated near the back gate of Chriſt Church, on the ſouth ſide of Oriel College. Through a beautiful Gothic Gateway we enter the firſt court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatneſs. On the eaſt ſtands the Hall, which is handſomely wainſcotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the cieling are well wrought in the Gothic ſtyle. In the midſt of this court is a curious

curious column, exhibiting a cylindrical dial; the conſtruction of which is eſteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics. It was made by Robert Hegge, a fellow, about the latter end of Elizabeth. From hence we paſs into the Cloyſters, which are in the modern taſte. South of theſe is an elegant pile of building, of the Ionic Order, which fronts Chriſt Church Meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly Preſident, A. D. 1706. There is likewiſe another neat ſtructure, of the modern kind, near the Hall, appropriated to Gentlemen Commoners, who muſt not exceed ſix in number.

The Chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, with a ſcreen and altar-piece of cedar.

The Library, which is well furniſhed in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphelets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an Engliſh Bible ſuppoſed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a Vellum Roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the Royal Family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and ſigned by the Kings at Arms. The moſt ſtriking curioſity is an ancient manuſcript Hiſtory of the Bible in French, illuminated with a ſeries of beautiful paintings, illuſtrating the ſacred ſtory. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this houſe. Here is ſhewn alſo the Croſier of the Founder, which, although a fine ſpecimen of antique workmanſhip, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham at New College.

This College was founded, A. D. 1516, and largely endowed with lands of near 400l. per annum, by Richard Fox, who was ſucceſſively Biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Wincheſter; and Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one Preſident, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choriſters. The ſtatutes ordain, that the Fellows

lows ſhould be elected from the Scholars, and the latter from the Counties and Dioceſes following, viz. two from Surry, three from Hampſhire, one from Durham, two from Bath and Wells, two from Exeter, two from Lincolnſhire, two from Glouceſterſhire, one from Wiltſhire, or, in defect of a Candidate, the Dioceſe of Sarum, one from Bedfordſhire, two from Kent, one from Oxfordſhire, and one from Lancaſhire.

Hugh Oldham, chaplain to Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, and afterwards Biſhop of Exeter, is commemorated as the principal benefactor. The Founder had intended his ſociety as a ſeminary to the Monks of St. Swithun's Cathedral at Wincheſter; but Oldham perſuaded him to change this Deſign, and to make it a College of ſecular ſtudents on the academic plan; contributing at the ſame time 600 Marks for completing the building, beſides certain eſtates for the augmentation of it's revenue. William Froſt, the Founder's ſteward; John Claymond, the firſt Preſident; and Robert Morwent, the ſecond; with ſome others, have given lands, &c.

The preſent members are, one Preſident, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, two Clerks, two Choriſters, and ſix Gentlemen Commoners.

Viſitor. The Biſhop of Wincheſter.

MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON College is ſeparated from that of Corpus Chriſti, towards the weſt, by a ſmall grove of elms. In the firſt court, the moſt ſtriking object is the eaſt window of the Chapel; the conſtruction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workmanſhip. From this court, by a flight of ſteps, we enter the

the Hall; it is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainſcot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The Chapel, which is alſo the pariſh church of St. John, is an auguſt Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. It's Choir, or Inner Chapel, is the longeſt of any in the Univerſity, that of New College excepted: It had once an organ, yet without any regular inſtitution for choir-ſervice, before the preſent ſtalls and wainſcot were put up. There is ſomething elegant in the painted glaſs of the eaſt window, which is of a modern hand. The Ante-Chapel is proportionably ſpacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outſide of the Church, towards the weſt, we may perceive the arches filled up, which once ſtood within, and made part of the Nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodely, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door, is that of the late Warden, Dr. Wintle, and his ſiſter, which is prettily executed; and not far from the north door of the Ante-Chapel, is a Buſt and inſcription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuſcript of Wood, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

South of the church or chapel, is a ſmall old Quadrangle; the ſouth ſide of it forms the Library, built A. D. 1369, which ſtill contains many curious manuſcripts; notwithſtanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart load of manuſcripts was taken from it, which were diſperſed or deſtroyed by the Viſitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The new or ſecond Quadrangle was erected, A. D. 1610. from whoſe apartments, on the ſouth, there is a beautiful proſpect over the meadows.

The

The terrace, formed on the city-wall, in the garden, of this College, is no leſs finely ſituated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleaſing variety.

This College was founded by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Biſhop of Rocheſter, for the maintenance of twenty Scholars, and three Chaplains, about the year 1274. It was firſt eſtabliſhed at Malden in Surrey; where it continued but a few years, before the Founder thought proper to transfer it to it's preſent Situation. It is ſaid that Henry III. recommended this foundation to Hugo Biſhop of Ely, as a pattern for the eſtabliſhment of his College of St. Peter at Cambridge.

The benefactors of this ſociety are numerous. Amongſt theſe the moſt remarkable are Henry Sever, and Richard Fitz James, formerly Wardens; and Dr. John Wyllyott, Chancellor of the Church of Exeter, who gave Exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve *Portioniſts* called Poſtmaſters, A. D. 1380. Theſe were afterwards encreaſed to fourteen, by John Chambers; who directed, that his two additional Exhibitioners ſhould be elected from Eton School. Mr. Henry Jackſon, late of this Houſe, has likewiſe founded here four Scholarſhips.

The Society conſiſts at preſent of a Warden; twenty-four Fellows; fourteen Poſtmaſters; four Scholars; two Chaplains, and two Clerks: The number of members of every ſort is near 80.

Viſitor. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

CHRIST

The Grand Entrance of Christ Church.

Rocker sc

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE ſtately front of the College of Chriſt Church, is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two correſponding turrets. In the centre is the Grand Entrance, whoſe Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent, as may be ſeen by the plate annexed. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and erected by Biſhop Fell: It contains the great Bell called *Tom*, on the ſound of which, every night, at nine, the ſtudents of the whole Univerſity are enjoined, by ſtatute, to repair to their reſpective ſocieties. The judicious ſpectator cannot but obſerve with regret, that this front, perhaps the nobleſt in the kingdom, of the Gothic ſtyle, loſes much of it's effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it ſtands, and the narrowneſs of the Approach. It ſeems however probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raiſing the ground to a level, the whole length of the college: for the rough foundation ſtones of the Hoſpital on the oppoſite ſide, left unfiniſhed by Wolſey, ſtill remain bare, and the ſmooth ſtones are terminated by an horizontal Right Line; to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand Quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear; the eaſt, north, and weſt ſides, with part of the ſouth, conſiſt of the Lodgings of the Dean, the Canons, and the Students, &c. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide is formed by the Hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the buildings, and, taken as a detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of ancient magnificence.——The ſouth, eaſt, and part of the weſt ſide, were erected by Cardinal Wolſey; as was the Kitchen, to the ſouth of the Hall; which

is

is every way proportionable to the reſt of the College. The whole is ſtrongly expreſſive of the greatneſs of the Cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The north, and what remained of the weſt ſide of this Court, was finiſhed A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall, ſome ſuppoſe this area was ſurrounded by a cloiſter. It is evident that a cloiſter was deſigned, but it never, as I can find, was executed. I am apt to ſuſpect that when the college fell into the King's hands, the teeth-ſtones only of the projected cloiſter, with ſome other of the pilaſters had been begun; which probably the new founder removed, and ſmoothed to the wall. For uniformity ſake, they took care to make the ſame marks in the new part erected in 1665, as I have juſt obſerved.

Round the whole area is a ſpacious terrace-walk, made in the ſame year, and in the centre a Baſon and Fountain, with a ſtatue of Mercury. On the inſide, over the Grand Entrance, is a ſtatue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the north-eaſt angle, another of Biſhop Fell; and oppoſite to that at the ſouth-eaſt, a ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey, which is juſtly admired. It was done by Francis Bird.

Under this ſtatue of the Cardinal we enter the Hall, by a ſpacious and ſtately ſtair-caſe of ſtone, covered by a beautiful roof, built, A. D. 1630. which, though very broad, is ſupported by a ſmall ſingle pillar of fine proportion. This Hall is probably the largeſt, and certainly the moſt ſuperb, of any in the kingdom. It contains eight windows on each ſide; is one hundred and twenty feet in length, forty in breadth, and it's cieling eighty feet high.

The roof is a noble frame of timber-work, beautified with near 300 Coats of Arms; properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic Taſte.

The

The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work in the roof over the window on the left-side of the high-table, particularly demands our observation.

This room has been refitted at a large Expence, and is adorned with the following Portraits of eminent persons, educated at, or related to, the College.

Over the High Table.

Compton, Bishop of London. Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. in his Regal Robes.

King, Bp of Lond. | Duppa, Bp of Winton. | Cardinal Wolsey. | Fell, Bp of Oxon. | Morley, Bp of Winton. | Boulter, Abp of Armagh.

On the South Side, beginning at the upper End.

Wake, Abp of Canterbury.
Potter, Abp of Canterbury.
Smalridge, Bp of Bristol.
Trevor, Bp of Durham.
Lord Mansfield.
Hooper, Bp of Bath and Wells.
Benson, Bp of Gloucester.
Ellis, Bp of Waterford.
Robinson, Archb of Armagh.
Hinton, Bp of Meath.
Godwin, sen. Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Godwin, jun. Bp of Landaff.
Matthews, Abp of York.
Fuller, Bp of Lincoln.
Gastrel, Bp of Chester.
Hickman, Bp of Londonderry.
Sanderson, Bp of Lincoln.
Griffith, Bp of St. Asaph.

Over these.

Smith, Bp of Gloucester.
James, Bp of Durham.
Ravis, Bp of London.
Bancroft, Bp of Oxford.

On the North Side, beginning at the upper End.

Sir John Dolben, Abp of York.
Sir J. Trelawney, Bp of Winton.
Wood, Bp of Litchfield and Cov
Gilbert, Abp of York.
Drummond, Abp of York.
Blackbourn, Abp of York.
Cox, Abp of Cashel.
Dr. Stratford, Canon of Ch. Ch.
—— Friend, M. D.
Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch.
Dr. Friend, Master of Westminster School.
Dr. Nicol, Canon of Ch. Ch.
Richard Frewen, M. D.
Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durham.
Dr. Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch.
Dr. Busbey, Master of Westminster School.
——Pret, Archdeacon of Rochest.

Over these.

Westfaling, Bp of Hereford.
Peeve, Abp of York.
Heton, Bp of Ely.
Howson, Bp of Durham.

Over the Screen, and on each Side, in the following Order.

Lord Arlington.

Sir Dudley Carelton. Ellis, Bp of Kildare.

A Bust of GEORGE I. in Marble.

King, Bp of Lond.

Mr. Alsop. Locke. Sir Gilb. Dolben. Peter Martyr.

The Church of this College, which is the Cathedral Church of the Biſhop of Oxford, is ſituated to the eaſt of the Grand Quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable ſtructure, and was originally the church of St. Frideſwide's Monaſtery; on, or near the ſite of which, the College is erected. It was finiſhed before the year 1200. The roof of the Choir is a beautiful piece of ſtone work, put up by Cardinal Wolſey; who likewiſe rebuilt, or refitted, the Spire as it now ſtands. The original one was much loftier. The eaſt-window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, ſenior, from a deſign of Sir James Thornhill, repreſenting the Epiphany. The ile, on the north of the Choir was the Dormitory of St. Frideſwide's; in which an antient monument is ſhewn, ſaid to be the Tomb of that Saint. She died A. D. 739. At the weſt end of the ſame ile is a window painted in a maſterly manner, by John Oliver, in the 80th year of his age; and given by him to the college, A. D. 1700. The ſubject is St. Peter delivered out of priſon by the Angel. There is great expreſſion in the attitudes of the ſleeping ſoldiers. Many remains of painted glaſs appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for ſtrength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the moſt part deſtroyed, A. D. 1651. But ſome of theſe fragments have been lately collected, and with great taſte diſpoſed into complete windows, or copartments. The tower contains ten muſical bells, brought hither from Oſeney Abbey; as was the great bell, called *Tom*, abovementioned. The neighbouring Chapter-houſe is worthy the inſpection of the Curious. In this Cathedral, choir-ſervice is performed at ten and four every Day. This Church was deſigned by the Cardinal for private maſſes and theological exerciſes only. The foundation ſtones of the church or chapel intended for the public ſervice, may ſtill be traced in the gardens on the north ſide of the great quadrangle, which

which, as Wood tells us, would have been an *auguſt* and *immenſe* work.

Peckwater-Court, to the north-eaſt of the great Quadrangle, is perhaps the moſt elegant edifice in the Univerſity. It conſiſts of three ſides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. The middle ſtory is Ionic. It's Architect was Dean Aldrich; it's principal Founder Dr. Radcliffe, a Canon of this Church, aſſiſted by other contributions. Oppoſite to it is a ſumptuous Library, 141 feet in length, ſupported by pillars of the Corinthian Order. It was firſt intended to have placed this ſtructure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air. The ſouth ſide of this Library is furniſhed with elegant book-caſes extended to the whole length of the room, with a gallery above; and between the windows on the oppoſite ſide is likewiſe placed a ſeries of book caſes, reſpectively aſſigned to the ſeveral ſciences; over each of which there are beautiful feſtoons in ſtucco charged with ſymbolical imagery, ſeverally repreſenting the particular Branch of Literature contained beneath. The cieling is alſo richly ornamented with maſterly compartments of ſtucco. The wainſcotting, &c. which is of the fineſt Norway oak, together with the Baniſters of the gallery, are all highly finiſhed with carving. Upon a pedeſtal, in a receſs on the north ſide, is placed an admirable whole length ſtatue of Locke, formerly a ſtudent of this houſe, by Roubillac. Towards the ſouth of the Library are ſeveral apartments furniſhed alſo with book caſes, and cabinets for manuſcripts.

Eaſt of this Court ſtands Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College. It was a diſtinct College, founded 1363, by Iſlip Archbiſhop of Canterbury; but afterwards diſſolved, and taken into this foundation.

There is beſides, the Chaplain's Court, to the ſouth eaſt of Wolſey's Quadrangle; on the north

ſide of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideſwide's Monaſtery, and named St. Lucia's Chapel. It was lately uſed for a Library: but it is at preſent adorned with the curious Collection of Pictures lately belonging to General Guiſe. Nor ſhould we omit an elegant range of building on the ſouth, commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging to the College, called the White Walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, ſhaded on each ſide with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful proſpect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

This College was originally founded by Cardinal Wolſey, A. D. 1525, for the ſupport of a Dean, a Subdean, one hundred Canons, ten public Readers, thirteen Chaplains, twelve Clerks, ſixteen Choriſters, beſides officers and ſervants. But while the Cardinal was compleating this Deſign, having actually admitted 18 Canons, about the year 1529, he fell into diſgrace; when King Henry VIII. ſeized upon the foundation, which he ſuſpended till the year 1532, and then re-eſtabliſhed it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one Dean and twelve Canons. This foundation however the ſame King ſuppreſſed A. D. 1545. But the next year he removed hither the epiſcopal ſee, firſt eſtabliſhed in Oſeney Abbey, a diſſolved Auguſtine Monaſtery near the Suburbs of Oxford, A. D. 1542. At the ſame time, on part of Wolſey's original revenues, he conſtituted a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Clerks, eight Choriſters, and an Organiſt; together with ſixty *Students*, and forty Grammar Scholars, a School-Maſter, and Uſher. In this form the foundation has remained ever ſince; except that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1561, converted the forty Grammar Scholars into Academical Students; ordering, at the ſame time, that their vacancies ſhould be ſupplied from Weſtminſter School. Thus one hundred

Students

Students were eſtabliſhed; to which number William Thurſton, Eſq; A. D. 1663, added one.

I ſhall here obſerve, by the way, that only ſeven of our Colleges, viz. New-College, All-Souls, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham, retain the original number of Fellows, or of Fellows and Scholars, without addition, according to the firſt appointment of their reſpective Founders.

The Benefactors here have been numerous. The principal are, Dean Fell, Lady Holford, and the late Dr. Lee; who by his laſt Will conſigned a legacy of 20,000 l. and upwards, for the ſupport of ſeveral new and uſeful inſtitutions in the College. One of theſe is an Anatomy-School, which has been lately finiſhed in an elegant and commodious taſte, with an ample ſtipend for a lecturer. It is ſituated on the ſouth-ſide of the Hall.

This College, or Church, conſiſts of one Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Singing Men, one Organiſt, eight Choriſters, one hundred and one *Students*, beſides many independent members. The whole number about 180. Viſitor, The KING.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

TO this College we paſs in a direct line from the grand gate of Chriſt Church. At our entrance the Maſter's Lodgings, on the right, make a handſome appearance, which are large and convenient. The firſt Quadrangle is neat and uniform, though ſmall. From this we are led, by the north-weſt angle, into the Hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; from thence into an irregular area, on one ſide of which ſtands the Chapel. This a modern edifice of the Ionic Order. The altar is juſtly admired for its neatneſs, and the whole is elegantly finiſhed, and properly adorned.

It was built by contribution, and conſecrated 1732. Their former chapel was an ile, in the adjoining church of St. Aldate.

Weſtward of the Chapel is the Garden, in which is a pleaſant common-room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

This College was founded, A. D. 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Teſdale, of Glympton in Oxfordſhire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. Rector of Ilſley, Berks, for one Maſter, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars. Teſdale gave 5000 l. in money, and Wightwick 100 l. by the year in land. The Society has ſince been much enlarged by the addition of ſeveral Fellowſhips, Scholarſhips, and Exhibitions. Charles I. granted the living of St. Aldate, in Oxford, together with a Fellowſhip. Juliana Stafford, of Holborn in Middleſex, A. D. 1628, founded two ſcholarſhips. Francis Rous, A. D. 1657, three Exhibitions. Dr. George Morley, Biſhop of Winton, founded five Scholarſhips, for the natives of Guernſey and Jerſey. Beſides theſe, Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Oſſulſtone, gave two Fellowſhips, and Scholarſhips. Mr. Townſend of Glouceſterſhire, eight Exhibitions. Not many Years ſince Lady Holford added two. Sir John Phillips, Bart. A. D. 1745, founded one Fellowſhip and one Scholarſhip, with an Advowſon annexed.

Dr. Hall, Maſter, and Biſhop of Briſtol, built the Lodgings of the Maſter, together with the Gateway of the College, ſoon after the Reſtoration.

This College was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the ſtudy of the Civil Law, a flouriſhing houſe of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the Univerſity when the College was founded, and whoſe intereſt was particularly inſtrumental in it's eſtabliſhment.

The

The ſociety at preſent conſiſts of one Maſter, 14 Fellows, and upwards of 30 Scholars and Exhibitioners. Viſitor. The Chancellor of the Univerſity.

*** I ſhall next proceed to a deſcription of the,

HALLS.

OF the numerous Halls, Hoſtels, or Inns, which were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the Students of Oxford, only five ſubſiſt at preſent. Theſe Societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are ſubject to their reſpective Principals, whoſe ſalary ariſes from the room rent of the Houſe. The Principals are appointed by the Chancellor of the Univerſity; that of Edmond Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whoſe patronage Edmond Hall ſtill remains. The reſt were formerly dependent on particular Colleges. I ſhall deſcribe them according to their antiquity.

I. ALBAN HALL.

THIS Hall is contiguous to Merton College on the eaſt. It appears to have been a houſe of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received it's name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this Tenement to the Nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, A. D. 1595. It has a ſmall Refectory, and no Chapel.

II. St. EDMUND's HALL.

THIS Hall is ſituated to the eaſt of Queen's College. It was firſt eſtabliſhed about the reign of Edward II. and was conſigned to Queen's College, A. D. 1557. It has a Library, Refectory, and Chapel, which are neat and commodious.

III. St. MARY HALL.

IT is ſituated in Oriel Lane, to the ſouth of St. Mary's Church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriel College. It conſiſts of an elegant little court, which encloſes a neat garden. It has a Library, with a handſome, though ſmall, Chapel, and Refectory. Eraſmus, Sir Thomas More, and Sandys the poet, ſtudied in this Houſe. It has ſome Exhibitioners.

IV. NEW INN HALL.

THIS Hall ſtands near the Church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the caſtle. It was conſigned to Students by John Trillock, Biſhop of Hereford, A. D. 1345. It is eminent for the education of many learned Civilians. It has no Chapel. Almoſt oppoſite to this hall ſtands part of the gateway of St. Mary's College, in which Eraſmus reſided for ſome time. He has left an elegant Latin poem on his manner of living here. It was founded A. D. 1437, for Novices of the Auguſtin Order, and ſuppreſſed at the Reformation.

V. MAGDALEN HALL.

THIS Hall is almoſt contiguous to Magdalen College on the weſt. A very conſiderable part of it is the Grammar School for the Choriſters of Magdalen College, erected, with the College, by the Founder, William of Wainfleet, for that Purpoſe alone. To this ſtructure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an Academical Hall. It has a well furniſhed Library, with a neat Chapel, and Refectory. Here are ſeveral Exhibitions. This Seminary boaſts the education of Lord Clarendon, the celebrated Hiſtorian.

The

The late and preſent GOVERNORS

Of the reſpective

COLLEGES and HALLS.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Magdalene College.

1745. *Thomas Jenner*, D. D.
1768. *George Horne*, D. D.

Late and preſent Maſters of Univerſity College.

1744. *John Browne*, D. D.
1764. *Nathan Wetherell*, D. D.

Late and preſent Provoſts of Queen's College.

1756. *Joſeph Browne*, D. D.
1767. *Thomas Fothergill*, D. D.

Late and preſent Wardens of All Souls College.

1726. *Stephen Nibblett*, D. D.
1767. The Honourable *John Tracy*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Brazen-Noſe College.

1710. *Robert Shippen*, D. D.
1745. *Francis Yarborough*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Hertford College.

1753. *William Sharpe*, D. D.
1757. *David Durell*, D. D.

Late and preſent Wardens of New College.

1764. *Thomas Hayward*, LL. D.
1768. *John Oglander*, A. M.

Late and preſent Wardens of Wadham College.

1739. *Samuel Liſle*, D. D.
1745. *George Wyndham*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Trinity College.

1705. *William Dobſon*, D. D.
1731. *George Huddesford*, D. D.

Late and preſent Maſters of Baliol College.

1722. *Joſeph Hunt*, D. D.
1727. *Theophilus Leigh*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of St. John's College.

1748. *William Derham*, D. D.
1758. *Thomas Fry*, D. D.

Late and preſent Provoſts of Worceſter College.

1714. *Richard Blechinden*, D. C. L.
1739. *William Gower*, D. D.

Late and preſent Rectors of Exeter College.

1737. *James Edgecomb*, D. D.
1750. *Francis Webber*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Jeſus College.

1763. *Humphrey Owen*, D. D.
1768. *Joſeph Hoare*, D. D.

Late and preſent Rectors of Lincoln College.

1731. *Euſebius Iſham*, D. D.
1755. *Richard Hutchins*, D. D

Late and preſent Provoſts of Oriel College.

1757. *Chardin Muſgrave*, D. D.
1768. *John Clark*, D. D.

Late and preſent Preſidents of Corpus Chriſti College.

1715. *John Mather*, D. D.
1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.

Late

Late and preſent Wardens of Merton College.

1750. *John Robinſon*, D. D.
1759. *Henry Barton*, D. D.

Late and preſent Deans of Chriſt Church.

1756. *David Gregory*, D. D.
1767. *William Markham*, D. C. L.

Late and preſent Maſters of Pembroke College.

1714. *Matthew Panting*, S. T. P.
1738. *John Radcliffe*, S. T. P.

Late and preſent Principals of Alban Hall.

1731. *Robert Leyborne*, D. D.
1759. *Francis Randolph*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of Edmond Hall.

1751. *George Fothergill*, D. D.
1760. *George Dixon*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of St. Mary Hall.

1719. *William King*, LL. D.
1764. *Thomas Nowell*, D. D.

Late and preſent Principals of New Inn Hall.

1761. *William Blackſtone*, LL. D.
1767. *Robert Chambers*, LL. B.

Late and preſent Principals of Magdalen Hall.

1744. *William Deniſon*, B. D.
1755. *William Deniſon*, D. D.

The late and preſent

Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors,

WITH THE PRESENT

Repreſentatives in Parliament, Profeſſors, &c.

Late and preſent Chancellors.

1759. JOHN Earl of WESTMORELAND
1762. GEO. HENRY Earl of LITCHFIELD

Vice-Chancellors.

1759. The Rev. *Joſeph Browne*, D. D. Provoſt of Queen's College.
1765. The Rev. *David Durell*, D. D. Principal of Hertford College.

Preſent Repreſentatives in Parliament.

Sir *Roger Newdigate*, Bart. of Arbury in the County of Warwick.
Francis Page, Eſq; of Middle Aſton, in the County of Oxford.

Regius Profeſſor of Divinity.

Rev. *Edward Bentham*, D. D. Canon of Chriſt Ch.

Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.

Rev. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D. Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College.

Regius

Regius Profeſſor of Hebrew.
Rev. *Tho. Hunt*, D. D. Canon of Chriſt-Church.

Regius Profeſſor of Greek.
Rev. *William Sharpe*, D. D. of Chriſt-Church.

Regius Profeſſor of Civil Law.
Robert Vanſittart, D.C.L. of All Souls College.

Vinerian Profeſſor of Common Law.
Robert Chambers, L.L.B. Principal of New Inn Hall.

Regius Profeſſor of Phyſic.
John Kelly, M. D. of Chriſt-Church.

Regius Profeſſor of Modern Languages.

Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.
Rev. *Thomas Hornſby*, A. M. of Corpus Chriſti Coll.

Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry.
John Smith, M. D. of Baliol College.

Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy.
Rev. *Benjamin Wheeler*, M. A. of Magdalen College.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy.
Thomas Barker, A. M. of Brazen-noſe College.

Profeſſor of Hiſtory.
Rev. *John Warneford*, B. D. of Corpus Chriſti Coll.

Profeſſor of Chemiſtry.

Profeſſor of Anatomy.
Thomas Lawrence, M. D. of Trinity College.

Profeſſor of Botany.
Humphrey Sibthorpe, M. D. of Magdalen College.

Archbiſhop Laud's Profeſſor of Arabic.
Rev. *Tho. Hunt*, D. D. Canon of Chriſt-Church.

Lord

Lord Almoner's Profeſſor of Arabic.

Rev. *Richard Browne*, D. D. of Hertford College.

Profeſſor of Poetry.

Rev. *Benjamin Wheeler*, A. M. of Magd. College.

Profeſſor of Muſic.

William Hayes, Doctor of Muſic, of Magd. Coll.

Public Orator.

Rev. *Tho. Newell*, D. D. Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Radcliffe's Librarian.

Rev. *Benjamin Kennicott*, D. D. of Exeter College.

Regiſtrar of the Univerſity.

Rev. *Samuel Forſter*, A. M. of Wadham College.

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Rev. *John Price*, B. D. of Jeſus College.

Keeper of the Aſhmolean Muſeum.

Rev. *William Huddeſford*, A. M. of Trinity College.

Keeper of the Archives.

Rev. *John Swinton*, A. M. of Chriſt Church.

University Officers.

Eſquire Beadles.
- *Robert Eyton*, A. M. of Phyſic and Arts.
- *William Walker*, A. M. of Divinity.
- *Robert Paget*, A. M. of Law.

Yeomen Beadles.
- Mr. *James Thompſon*, of Phyſic and Arts.
- Mr. *James Arnold*, of Divinity.
- Mr. *Charles Cox*, of Law.

Mr. *Thomas Wiſe*, Virger.

A

TOUR

TO

BLENHEIM, DITCHLEY, *and* STOW.

The SEATS of

HIS GRACE

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of LITCHFIELD,

AND

The Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

Accipe temperiem cæli, regionis situm, VILLÆ amœnitatem; quæ, et tibi auditu, et mihi relatu, jucunda erunt.

PLIN. Epist. V. 6.

BLENHEIM CASTLE,

The SEAT of

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

With a Catalogue of the principal Pictures, &c.

THE Caſtle of BLENHEIM, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is ſituated a little to the Weſt of Woodſtock, a Market and Borough Town, about ſeven miles and a half from Oxford.

From the Town we enter the Park, through a ſpacious and elegant Portal of the Corinthian Order; from whence a noble Proſpect is opened to the Palace, the Bridge, the Lake with it's Valley, and other beautiful ſcenes of the Park. The Houſe in particular, which we ſurvey from this Point obliquely, is probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The Front of the Houſe is extended to the length of 348 feet from wing to wing, and conſiſts of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture: Though perhaps it might be wiſhed, that Sir John Vanbrugh the Architect, had conſulted uniformity of deſign, rather than multiplicity of ornament. In this reſpect the South Front, towards the Garden, may be thought preferable; on the Pediment of which is a noble Buſto, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the Gates of Tournay.

We

We enter the Houſe on the eaſt, through a Portal built in the ſtyle of Martial Architecture, which leads us into a quadrangle chiefly conſiſting of Arcades and Offices. From hence we paſs into the grand Area.

In the center of the front, a ſuperb Portico elevated on maſſy colums admits us to,

The HALL.

THIS magnificent Room runs to the height of the Houſe, and is of a proportionable breadth. It is ſupported by Corinthian Pillars. The cieling is adorned with an allegorical piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill, repreſenting the Duke of Marlborough crowned by Victory, who points to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

Over the Door going into the Saloon, is a Buſt of John Duke of Marlborough.

Two Statues in Bronze, viz. The Venus of Medici, and the Faun; both from the Originals in Marble, in the Duke of Tuſcany's collection at Florence, and executed by *Max. Soldani Benzi*, at Florence, 1711.

Above, upon the right and left, are ſeveral Marble Termini, with two excellent Statues of a Nymph and a Bachanal.

The Bow Window Room.

THE Hangings begin a Suite of Tapeſtry, repreſenting the Victories and Atchievements of Alexander; no improper prelude to thoſe of the Great Duke of Marlborough, which compoſe the celebrated Tapeſtry of ſome of the ſucceeding Rooms: And the Spectator will be highly entertained not only with the Execution of the Hiſtory Pieces, but even with the Diſpoſition of the Military Trophies, and appoſite Emblems in the Borders and Compartments of the Tapeſtry.

The

The tapestry of this appartment represents the Battles of Alexander the Great, and his Visit to Diogenes, —— —— after *Le Brun.*

Over the door next the passage, a Virgin and Child, —— —— by *Vandyck.*

Over the chimney, Christ taken down from the Cross, —— by *Jordaens of Antwerp.*

Over the door next to the Bedchamber, a Saint Jerome.

Over the opposite door, a Magdalen, by *Palma Giovni.*

In the pannel to the left of the chimney beginning from the top, is a Head after Han. Carrache —— —— by *Reynolds.*

A Head of Anne Countess of Sunderland.

A Head of Diana, —— by *Guido Reni.*

A Woman's Head, —— by *Rubens.*

A Head of John Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke and Dutchess's Bedchamber.

OVER the chimney is a whole length Portrait of John Duke of Marlborough, by *Sir Godfrey Knellar.*

The Duke's Dressing Room.

THIS tapestry represents more of Alexander's Battles, —— after *Le Brun.*

Over the chimney is a whole length Portrait of Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough.

Over the door going in from the bow window room, is Lot and his Daughters, by *Del Prete Genoese.*

Over the opposite door is a Battle Piece, by *Bourgonion.*

Breakfast Room.

ON the side opposite the chimney, the middle picture in the top row is of Rubens, his Wife, and his Child, by *Rubens.*

On the side of this neareſt the window, is a Portrait of the Marchioness de Havre, very fine, —— —— by *Vandyck.*

On the other side, Mary of Medicis, also very capital, —— —— by *Vandyck.*

Under this is a small Piece, — by *Rottenhammer.*

Under

Under the Rubens, a Battle Piece, by *Bourgonione.*
Under the other Vandyck, another Piece by *Rottenhammer.*
On the next side in the middle, is a very capital Piece of Bacchanalians, &c. — by *Rubens.*
On one side of it is a fine full length Portrait of Philip the IIId. of Spain, — by *Titian.*
On the other, Andromeda, —— by *Rubens.*
Under these are the following, beginning from Philip the IIId.
The Baptism of Our Saviour, —— by
A Man's Head, —— by *Holbeins.*
A Landscape with Cattle, —— by *Rosa di Tivoli.*
A Man's Head, —— by *Titian.*
The Offering of the Magi, —— by *Rubens.*
On the chimney side, top row, beginning next to the Andromeda, is a very scarce Day Light, —— —— by *Vanderneer.*
Over the chimney, St. John writing the Apocalypse, —— —— by *Spagnolette.*
A Naked Man tied to a Tree, very fine colouring, —— —— *Flemish School.*
Under the Vanderneer, the Bones found in the Wilderness, —— by *Old Franck.*
Under the Naked Man, is the Circumcision of our Saviour, —— —— by *Rembrandt.*
Over the adjoining door, is a Holy Family, said to be —— —— by *Raphael.*
Over the opposite door, is a Holy Family, by *Rubens.*

Blue Drawing Room.

OVER the door next to the Breakfast Room, a Holy Family, — by *Rubens.*
Over the chimney, a Madona standing on a Globe surrounded by Angels, very capital. —— —— by *Carlo Marratti.*
Under this are two small and capital pictures, the right hand one, —— by *Ages. Carrache.*
The left hand one, —— by *Tintoret.*
Next the Roman Charity, very fine, by *Rubens.*
Lot's Departure out of Sodom, — by *Rubens.*

Over

Over the door going into the Bedchamber, The Flight into Egypt, —— by *Rubens.*
Next, the Offering of the Magi, — by *Rubens.*
The under Row, beginning from the Chimney, a capital Picture of Our Saviour bleſſing the Children, —— by *Rubens.*
Raphael's Dorothea, exceeding capital, by *Raphael.*
Pope Gregory, and a Female Martyr with a Palm Branch, very fine, —— by *Titian.*
A Portrait of Paracelſus, —— by *Rubens.*
A Holy Family, very fine, by *Agoſtino Carracb.*
A Magdalane, in his beſt manner, by *Carlo Dolci.*
A Virgin and Child, —— by *Solimani.*

The State Bedchamber.

OVER the door next the Winter Drawing Room, is an original picture of Mrs. Killigrew and Mrs. Morton, two celebrated Beauties, —— by *Vandyck.*
Over the other door, is a picture of Lord Stafford and his Secretary, —— by *Vandyck.*
Next to this, a Young Woman's Head, by
Ditto, its Companion, —— by
Time cutting Cupid's Wings, —— by *Vandyck.*
Catherine of Medicis, —— by *Rubens.*
George Duke of Marlborough, by *Reynolds.*
Caroline Dutcheſs of Marlborough, and her Daughter Lady Caroline Spencer, by *Reynolds.*
Under theſe in the bottom row, is an Angel, —— —— by *Correggio.*
A Landſcape, —— ——
A Holy Family, very capital, by *Han. Carracbe.*
A Landſcape, —— ——
A Circular Landſcape ——
A Landſcape, —— —— by *Vandervet.*
Ditto, —— —— by *Woverman.*
A ſmall neat Landſcape, —— by *Paul Bryle.*
A ſmall Groupe of Figures, —— by *Patterre.*
Cattle, &c —— by *Woverman.*
The Annunciation, —— by *Correggio.*

Second row, St. John the Apoſtle, and Our Saviour, ——— } by *Carlo Dolci.*

And in this Apartment is a blue damaſk State Bed, adorned with martial trophies; deſigned by ——— ——— *Chambers.*

The Winter Drawing Room.

THIS tapeſtry is a repreſentation of the Cardinal Virtues,

Over the chimney is a very capital and famous original picture of a Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas, ——— by *Raphael.*

This picture was a preſent of the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer to his brother the Duke of Marlborough, having been purchaſed by him in 1768, from the Cappella degl' Anſidei at Perugia; of which Vaſari gives the following hiſtory.——Ritornò Raffaelle a Perugia, dove fece nella Chieſa dé Frati dé Servi in una tavola alla Cappella degl' Anſidei una noſtra Donna, San Giovanni Batiſta, e San Nicola.—

Vide Vaſari—Le Vite de 'piu Eccelenti Pittori, &c.

Over the door next the State Bedchamber, is Iſaac bleſſing Jacob, ——— by *Rembrandt.*

Over the other door, the Woman taken in Adultery, ——— ——— by *Rembrandt.*

The Dining Room.

OVER the door going in from the Drawing room, is St. Lawrence diſtributing the Ornaments of the Altar to the Poor, by *Del Prete Genoeſe.*

Next, A Bacchanalian Piece, by *Rubens.*

Venus and Adonis, ——— by *Rubens.*

Over the chimney, Fortune Tellers, by *Valentino.*

Lot and his Daughters, very capital, by *Rubens.*

A moſt noble Landſcape, ——— by *Claude Lorrain.*

Over the other door, The Rape of Europa, by *Paul Veroneſe.*

In the pannels near the windows, are ſix ſmall Landſcapes, ——— by *Wootton.*

The

The SALOON.

THIS Room, whether we regard its breadth, height, furniture, or decorations, is proportioned to the magnificence of the reſt. The lower Part is lined with marble, on which Account it is calculated to afford a cool retreat in the warmeſt weather. This is a common faſhion in the warmer climate of Italy.

The different compartments repreſent different Nations, in their various Habits and Modes of Dreſs, ——— by *La Guern.*

The Cieling is emblematic, and repreſents John Duke of Marlborough in the midſt of his Victories ſtopt by Peace, and Time reminding him of the Rapidity of his own flight, and is alſo painted —— by *La Guern.*

Over the right hand chimney as you enter from the Hall, A Buſt of Carracalla. —

Over the other, A Buſt of a Roman Conſul.

Drawing Room to the Right of the Saloon.

THE Tapeſtry repreſents ſome of John Duke of Marlborough's Battles.

Over the chimney is a whole length Portrait of Charles Earl of Sunderland, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Beneath, is a Buſt of ———

Over the neareſt door to the Saloon, is a Portrait of a Young Knight of Malta, by *Baroccio.*

Over the oppoſite door, Meleager and Atalanta, very maſterly, ——— by *Rubens.*

In the pannel near the window by the door next the Saloon, is at the top, The Adoration of the ſhepherds. —— by *Luca Giordano.*

Under it, A Madona and Child, — by *Nic. Pouſſin.*

A Landſcape, ——— by *Wootton.*

In the pannel oppoſite to this is, The Offering of the Magi, ——— by *Luca Giordano.*

A Holy Family, ——— by *Nic. Pouſſin.*

A Landſcape, — ——— by *Wootton.*

Middle

Middle Drawing Room right of the Saloon.

THE Tapeſtry is a further deſcription of the Battles of John Duke of Marlborough.

Over the chimney, A Portrait of Anne Counteſs of Sunderland, — by *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Underneath this, is a capital Painting upon Black Marble, —— by *Aleſſandro Veroneſe.*

Over the firſt door going in, is a picture of an Aſtronomer and his Family, —— by *Dobſon.*

Over the oppoſite door, is a capital Piece with Cattle and Figures, —— by *Caſtiglione.*

Drawing Room next to the Library.

THE Tapeſtry is a continuation of the Battles of the Duke of Marlborough.

Over the chimney, a very capital picture of Seneca Bleeding to Death, — by *Luca Giordano.*

In the pannel to the left at the top, is a Portrait of King Edward the VIth, — by *Holbeins.*

A View of Architecture. ——

The Burning of Troy. —— ——

Over the door going in, a Still life, by *Malteze.*

Over the oppoſite door, ditto, — by *Malteze.*

The LIBRARY.

FROM a ſeries of ſmaller, though magnificent Apartments, we are ſuddenly ſtruck at entering this ſuperb Room, which is 183 feet 5 inches long; in the middle it is 31 feet 9 inches wide, and at each end 28 feet 6 inches wide. The Doric Pilaſters of Marble, with the complete Columns of the ſame, which ſupport a rich Entablature, the Window Frames, the ſurrounding Baſement of black marble, and the ſtuccoed compartments of the vaulted Cieling, are in

in the higheſt taſte both of Deſign and Finiſhing. It was originally intended as a Gallery for Paintings; but the late juſtly lamented Duke added utility to elegance, having furniſhed it with the noble collection of Books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's father. Their number is ſaid to amount to 24,000 volumes, which have been allowed to be worth 30,000 l. and we may venture to pronounce them the beſt private collection in England. They are kept under gilt-wire lattices. That no aſſiſtance to learning might be wanting, the late Duke placed here a fine Orrery and Planetarium.

At one end of the room is a highly finiſhed Statue of Queen Anne, by Riſbrack, with this Inſcription,

To the Memory of Queen *ANNE*,
Under whoſe Auſpices
JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*
Conquered
And to whoſe Munificence
He and his Poſterity
With Gratitude
Owe the Poſſeſſion of *BLENHEIM*.
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

The PORTRAITS are,

Diana Dutcheſs of Bedford, —— by *Slaughter.*
Anne Viſcounteſs Bateman, —— by *Slaughter.*
Mary Dutcheſs of Mountague, ——
Elizabeth Counteſs of Bridgewater, —
The Hon. John Spencer, —— by *Slaughter.*
Anne Counteſs of Sunderland. ——
Caroline, preſent Dutcheſs of Marlborough, by
George, preſent Duke of Marlborough, by
Elizabeth Dutcheſs of Marlborough, by *Wbood.*
Charles Duke of Marlborough, — by *Vanloo.*
Sarah Dutcheſs of Marlborough, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
John Duke of Marlborough, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

Over

Over the marble door, is a Buſt of Milo Crotonienſes, —— by *Wilton.*

Over the left hand chimney, is a Buſt of Charles Earl of Sunderland, who collected the Books belonging to this Library. ——

Over the right hand chimney, is a Buſt of Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough.

Before we leave this Attic Gallery, I cannot but direct the Spectator to it's bow-windows, from whence we have a delightful proſpect of the declivity deſcending to the water, and the gradual aſcent of the venerable groves which cover the oppoſite hill.

The Teniers Picture Cloſet.

IS fitted up in the French Taſte, and contains a moſt curious and valuable Collection of Pictures, all in imitation of the moſt capital Painters, and painted by *Teniers.*

Oppoſite the Chimney are two larger Pictures,
One the Murder of the Innocents, by
The other the Inſide of a Church, by *Steenwyck.*

The CHAPEL.

THIS is one of the Wings; in which is a ſuperb Monument to the memory of the Old Duke and Dutcheſs, by Ryſbrack. They are repreſented with their two ſons who died young, as ſupported by Fame and Hiſtory. Beneath, in a Baſſo-relievo, is the Taking of Marſhal Tallard.

The CHINA ROOM.

I Had almoſt forgot to mention this Apartment, which is ſituated below ſtairs. This will afford ſufficient entertainment to the Curious. It is furniſhed with a moſt elegant and valuable collection of Dreſden China, given to the late Duke by the King of

Poland, in return for a Pack of Stag-Hounds; conſiſting of Turenes, Sets of Plate, and fantaſtic figures. The colours are remarkably lively, and the repreſentations highly natural. Here are likewiſe ſome beautiful and coſtly Jars, collected at a great Expence by the late Dutcheſs Dowager.

The GARDENS are ſpacious and agreeable: They originally conſiſted of about 100 acres, but the preſent Duke has made very large additions, and moſt elegant improvements. The noble deſcent to the water on the ſouth and weſt, covered with flowering ſhrubs, and embelliſhed with other natural beauties, will hardly be paralleled by any Garden in this Kingdom.

About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent BRIDGE, chiefly conſiſting of one Arch, in the ſtyle of the Rialto at Venice: the water is formed into a ſpacious Lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, ſurrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indiſputably, both with regard to its accompanyments and extent, the moſt capital Piece of Water in this Kingdom.

The PARK is between ten and eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful ſcenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumſtance of beauty, which he can expect from diverſified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

In this Park originally ſtood a royal palace, where King Etheldred called a parliament. Alfred is reported to have tranſlated *Boetius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, while reſident here *. Henry I. encloſed the Park with a wall, the greater Part of which is now

* From a M. S. in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

remaining

remaining. His ſucceſſor Henry II. principally reſided at this ſeat, and erected in the Park a houſe, encompaſſed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his Concubine Fair Roſamond. This romantic retreat, commonly ſtyled *Fair Roſamond's Bower*, was ſituated in the valley, to the north-weſt of the Bridge, near a remarkable Bath, or Spring, called at preſent Roſamond's Well.

The ſame King received homage in this palace, from Rice Prince of Wales and his Nobles. He likewiſe knighted his ſon Jeffery here, at his return from Normandy: And ſoon afterwards he here gave his Couſin, the Lady Ermengard, Daughter of Richard Viſcount Beaumont, in marriage to William, King of Scotland.

In this Palace Edmund, the ſecond ſon of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodſtock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a priſoner here, under the perſecutions of Queen Mary.

This Palace ſubſiſted in its original ſplendor, and was inhabited by our Kings, 'till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demoliſhed in the ſucceeding times of confuſion. It's magnificent ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the ſpot where two Elm trees have been ſince planted as a memorial.

The Park and Manour of Woodſtock, with other appurtenances, were granted with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in recompence of the many illuſtrious victories obtained under his command againſt the French and Bavarian Armies; particularly at Blenheim.

The grant of the Crown, and the ſervices of the Duke, are fully ſpecified on the pedeſtal of a ſtately

column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a ſtatue of the Duke, ſituated in the grand avenue. On one ſide is the following Inſcription, ſuppoſed to be written by the late Lord *Bolingbroke*.

The Caſtle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the Fourth Year of her Reign,
In the Year of the Chriſtian Æra 1705.
A Monument deſigned to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory
Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,
Near the Village of *Blenheim*,
On the Banks of the *Danube*,
By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;
Whoſe Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
Who by Wiſdom, Juſtice, Candour, and Addreſs,
Reconciled various, and even oppoſite, Intereſts;
Acquired an Influence
Which no Rank, no Authority can give,
Nor any Force, but that of ſuperior Virtue:
Became the fixed important Centre,
Which united in one common Cauſe,
The principal States of *Europe*;
Who by military Knowledge, and irreſiſtible Valour,
In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
Broke the Power of *France*,
When raiſed the higheſt, when exerted the moſt;
Reſcued the Empire from Deſolation;
Aſſerted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The Houſe itſelf was finiſhed at the public expence; but the Bridge, the Column juſt mentioned, and the Portal contiguous to the town, were erected at the charge of the old Dutcheſs Dowager of Marlborough.

DITCHLEY,

The Seat of the Right Honourable

The Earl of LITCHFIELD.

THE Seat of Lord LITCHFIELD, at DITCHLEY, is ſituated about the diſtance of three miles from Blenheim, on the North-Weſt. It is built of hewn ſtone, and has a beautiful ſouthern Front, with two correſpondent Wings, commanding a moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpect, in which the magnificent Palace juſt deſcribed, has the principal effect. In the centre of the Front is,

THE HALL.

THIS Room is finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated. Its ſides and roof are ornamented with Stucco, which is at once bold and delicate. Its Door Caſes, Pediments, Entablatures, and Columns of the Corinthian and Compoſit Order, are all richly ornamented with Gildings, &c. The Cieling contains an aſſembly of the Gods, painted by Kent. Two of the Compartments are filled with hiſtorical pieces from the Æneid, by the ſame hand: one of which repreſents Æneas meeting Venus, his Mother, in the Wood, near Carthage; and the other, Venus

preſenting Æneas with the new Armour. The Sciences are introduced as ornaments, with Buſts of Philoſophers, Poets, Hiſtorians, and Orators, viz. Socrates, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Sappho, Shakeſpeare, Dryden, Milton, and Livy. Over the Statues are Bas Reliefs, copied from Antiques out of the Florentine Muſeum, properly diſpoſed; and a Statue of the Venus de Medicis. And there is here a curious Model of the Radclivian Library at Oxford.

The Chimney-piece is ſuperb and lofty, decorated with a Portrait of the late Lord, by Akerman.

MUSIC ROOM.

THE conſtruction of this Apartment is well adapted to the uſe aſſigned; and it's peculiar elegance cannot fail of having the moſt pleaſing effect on the Spectator at his firſt entrance.

The PAINTINGS are,

A Portrait of the Earl of Litchfield's Grandfather, and Grandmother.

The preſent Earl of Litchfield.

The two late Dukes of Beaufort.

Rubens and Family, hunting.

Two Venetian Courtezans.

A Landſcape, by Wootton: In which are introduced his Lordſhip, and the Hon. Mr. Lee, taking the Diverſion of Shooting.

With three Hunting-pieces; by Wootton.

DINING ROOM.

ON the whole this Room is furniſhed with much ſimple elegance. Here is a capital full Length Portrait of Henry VIII. by Hans Holbeins; executed with

with a ſtrength and freedom not generally found in the performances of that high finiſher.

A Family-piece of Charles I. with Charles II. a Child, at his knee; by Vandyke.

Sir Henry Lee, with the Maſtiff which ſaved his Life; by Johnſon.——The Story of this Piece is founded on a miraculous Eſcape of Sir Harry, from being aſſaſſinated by one of his own Servants, who had formed a Deſign of robbing the Houſe, after having murdered his Maſter. But providentially on the Night this Project was intended to be put in Execution, the Maſtiff, though no Favourite with, nor ever before taken Notice of by his Maſter, accompanied him up Stairs, crept under the Bed, and could not be driven away by the Servant; when, at length, Sir Harry ordered him to be left: and in the Dead of Night, the ſame Servant entering the Room to execute his Deſign was inſtantly ſeized by the Dog, and upon being ſecured confeſſed his Intentions.

In one Corner of the Piece are the following Lines

" More *faithful* than *favoured.*

" Reaſon in Man cannot effect ſuch Love,
" As Nature doth in them that Reaſon want:
" Ulyſſes true and kind his Dog did prove,
" When Faith in better friends was very ſcant.
" My Travels for my Friends have been as true,
" Tho' not as far as Fortune did him bear;
" No Friends my Love and Faith divided knew,
" Tho' neither this nor that once equall'd were.
" But in my Dog, whereof I made no Store,
" I find more Love than them I truſted more."

The late Lord, and preſent Dowager Lady, in the Coronation robes; by Richardſon and Vanderbank.

The Duke of Monmouth and his Mother, in the Italian manner.

Prince Arthur; by Johnſon.

Sir Charles Rich, killed in the unfortunate Expedition to the Iſle of Rhee, 1627.

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton.

With four Portraits of Sir Henry Lee's Brothers; by C. Johnſon, in that Maſter's beſt manner.

The DAMASK BEDCHAMBER.

IT is adorned with Tapeſtry, repreſenting Boys ſqueezing Grapes, and engaged in other Sports; which muſt pleaſe all who can diſcern and taſte juſtneſs of Deſign, and livelineſs of Expreſſion.

The furniture of the Bed, &c. is rich Crimſon Damaſk. The Paintings in this Room are,

The Queen of Bohemia; by Johnſon.

And the Portraits of Lord and Lady Teynham.

TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM.

IT is furniſhed with Tapeſtry not leſs maſterly than that laſt deſcribed. The ſubjects are, the Muſes and Apollo ſinging and playing on their ſeveral Inſtruments; Bacchanalian Scenes, and a Vintage.

The Paintings are, Anne, Counteſs of Rocheſter and Lindeſay; by Sir Peter Lely.

Sir Francis Harry Lee; by Vandyke.

And Sir Harry Lee, at full Length, in the Robes of a Knight of the Garter; by Johnſon.

The Chimney Piece in black and white Marble, is in the Ionic Order, and an excellent Piece of Workmanſhip.

The windows of this Apartment open to a moſt agreeable Landſcape, which does not perplex the eye by the diſtance and multiplicity of it's objects, but affords thoſe gentler charms which ariſe from a ſingle, diſtinct, and confined proſpect. It principally conſiſts of a winding Valley, with a ſerpentine Canal, covered with an elegant Chineſe Bridge. The whole is bounded by an eaſy ſpreading Declivity, interſperſed with Groupes of Trees.

The

The SALOON.

THE Roof is ſtuccoed in a rich, though chaſte, ſtyle. The middle Compartment is Flora, with the Zephyrs. The walls are alſo ſtuccoed, and painted of an olive colour; on which are Minerva and Diana, whole length Bas Reliefs, in the antique Style.

Here is an excellent Antique of the Goddeſs Health, about 40 Inches in height; lately purchaſed from Dr. Mead's Collection. —— On its Pedeſtal is a Bas Relief of the Head of Æſculapius, cut with a remarkable Boldneſs. Here is alſo ſhewn an antique Medallion of the Sailing Cupid. The Diameter is about 12 inches.

Green Damaſk DRAWING ROOM.

THE Chimney-piece is finely executed by Skeemaker. The Freeze is enriched with a Vaſe and Cornucopia; and on each Side female Termini, finiſhed in the moſt ſuperb Taſte. In the middle is a Landſcape by Wootton; whoſe free manner, all judges of this moſt enchanting ſpecies of painting, muſt allow to be truly calculated for affording the livelieſt repreſentations of rural objects.

Over the doors are two ſtriking pieces brought from Italy of Ruins, Rocks, and Caſcades. The Architecture in the manner of Panini.

Here is alſo a Table of Italian Marble, having a greeniſh Ground interſperſed with white Veins, which is a moſt beautiful and valuable curioſity.

GILT DRAWING ROOM.

THIS was formerly called the Beſt Dining Room.

The PAINTINGS are,

A full-length Portrait of Charles II. and of the Dutcheſs of Cleveland; by Lely.

The preſent Duke of Grafton's Great Grandfather. And Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his Lordſhip's Grandmother, by Kneller.

The Decorations of the Wainſcot are gilt; and the ſtuccoed Cieling is correſpondent to the Taſte and Splendor of the reſt.

Here are two Tables of Ægyptian Marble, which juſtly demand our obſervation.

The Chimney Piece of this Apartment is alſo executed by Skeemaker: In the Freeze a Bacchanalian's Head finely executed; and over it a Landſcape by Wootton.

The VELVET BEDCHAMBER.

BOTH the Bed and Hangings of this Apartment are of rich figured Genoa Velvet, made on purpoſe at Genoa, for Admiral Lee.

The Chimney-piece is executed in a moſt maſterly manner; on the Freeze are Feſtoons of Flowers; and in the middle a winged Head of Mercury; and it is adorned with a Proſpect of a Ruin by an Italian Hand.

And here is a Dreſſing Table of curious workmanſhip, done in France. It conſiſts of a dark-coloured wood, inlaid with fine ramifications of braſs-work.

The TAPESTRY ROOM.

THIS Apartment, which is the laſt we are ſhewn, is curiouſly ornamented in the Chineſe taſte.

Here are two ſtriking pieces of Tapeſtry; one of which repreſents the Cyclops forging the Armour of Æneas; the other, Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving directions about refitting a Veſſel, which has juſt been ſhipwrecked.——The Heads of the Dolphins are executed with much Spirit, and Expreſſion.

Expreſſion. The Sea-ſcape is remarkably beautiful, and the diſtant Proſpect moſt elegantly fancied, as well as judiciouſly conducted, in point of Perſpective.

Over the Chimney-piece, which is finely finiſhed in white marble, is a Capital Picture of the Duke and Dutcheſs of York, and the Princeſſes Mary and Anne; by Sir Peter Lely.

Over the two doors are two maſterly Landſcapes, by an Italian Hand.

The Chairs are covered with Tapeſtry; each of which is prettily ornamented with the Story of a Fable from Æſop.

A ſmall Fire-ſkreen in this Apartment, beautifully worked with a Needle, by the late Lady Litchfield, cannot eſcape the attention of the Curious: The Subject of which is the Rape of Proſerpine.

In conformity to the ſtyle of this Apartment, here are two beautiful Chineſe Figures; one a Chineſe Lady, the other a Porter with a Cheſt of Tea.

On the whole, this Seat is a noble Repoſitory of valuable and maſterly Portraits, executed by the moſt eminent Artiſts in that ſpecies of Painting; RUBENS, VANDYKE, Sir PETER LELY, and our ingenious Countryman and Rival of VANDYKE, JOHNSON. As a piece of Architecture, it is inferior to none for the juſtneſs of its Proportions, and the convenient diſpoſition of its Apartments. With regard to Furniture and Decorations, it is finiſhed with Taſte rather than with Splendor; and adorned with that Elegance which reſults from Simplicity.

THE
Houſe and Gardens at STOW,
The SEAT of
The Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

BY a noble Flight of Steps, deſigned by *Signor Borra*, ornamented with Stone Baluſtrades, we aſcend to

The SALOON.

WHICH is a grand Apartment hung with fine Tapeſtry, repreſenting the Functions of the Cavalry. The Dimenſions of this Room are 43 feet by 22; the Furniture, Crimſon: and it is ornamented with two marble Buſts, a rich French Cabinet, and fine China Jars.

The PICTURES are

1. A Landſcape.
2. A Flower-piece.
3. A Fruit-piece.

The HALL.

THIS is a ſpacious Room, 36 feet by 22 and half, deſigned and painted by Kent. It's Cieling is enriched with the Signs of the Zodiac; and the Walls are adorned with Feſtoons of Flowers, &c.

Over

Over the Chimney is a curious Piece of Alto Relievo, the Story of which is Darius's Tent: Here are alſo eleven marble Buſts properly diſpoſed, and a Statue of Narciſſus.

The DINING ROOM.

THIS is a well proportioned Apartment, 30 feet by 21, in which are the following Paintings, viz.

Two large Landſcapes, by Horizonti.
Two ſmall ditto, by Loton.
A Dancing at the Duke of Mantua's Marriage, by Tintorretto.
A Landſcape, by Claude Lorain.
A ſmall ditto of Acis and Galatea, by Millè.
A large Picture of young Bacchanals.
A Sea Port, by a Flemiſh Maſter.
A Landſcape with Figures and Cattle, by Baſſan.
A ditto, with a Mill.
Vulcan and Venus.
The Marriage at Cana, by Baſſan.
Moſes burying the Ægyptian, by Pouſſin.

A Bed Chamber, with two Dreſſing Rooms.

THE Hangings, Bed, and Furniture of this Apartment are rich crimſon Caſoy; and over the Chimney is a full length Portrait of the late Counteſs of Dorſet.

In the firſt Dreſſing Room, a Piece of Still Life over the Chimney.

In the Second, a fine Cabinet, and over the Chimney, Prince Henry at full length.

The

The Grand STAIR CASE.

THIS Stair Caſe is ornamented with Iron Work, and enriched with three Cieling-pieces, painted by Sclater, viz.

1. Juſtice and Peace.
2. Fame and Victory.
3. Plenty and Conſtancy.

The Walls are alſo adorned with military pieces.

The CHAPEL.

WHICH is wainſcotted with Cedar, has a Gallery of the ſame, hung with Crimſon Velvet, under which are Seats for the Servants. Its Dimenſions are, 37 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, and 26 feet high.

Over the Communion Table is a fine Painting of the Reſurrection, by Tintoretto; and over that is the King's Arms, richly carved and ornamented.

Above the Cedar Wainſcot, are the following Paintings at full length, viz.

1. Moſes and Aaron.
2. St. Peter and St. Paul.
3. The Four Evangeliſts.
4. The Aſcenſion.
5. Baptiſm.
6. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary.

The Cieling is the ſame as at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and the Cedar Wainſcot enriched with elegant Carving, by Guibbons.

Her

Her Ladyſhip's Dreſſing Room.

THE Hangings, Chairs, and Window Curtains of fine printed Cotten.

A fine old Japan Cabinet, ornamented with China Jars.

A fine View of Pekin, over the Chimney-Piece, by Iölli.

Her Ladyſhip's Bed-Chamber.

THE Hangings, Chairs, and Window Curtains the ſame as the Dreſſing Room; and there is a Picture of a Chineſe Temple over the Chimney, by Iölli.

The CHINESE CLOSET.

HERE we meet with the Repoſitory of her Ladyſhip's valuable China. The Japan and Ornaments were a Preſent of the late Prince and Princeſs of Wales.

From this Cloſet we enter a Colonade, ornamented with Paintings, by Sclater. It is likewiſe curiouſly embelliſhed with Exoticks and flowering Shrubs.

The GRENVILLE ROOM.

WHICH is 29 feet 8 inches by 26 feet 3 inches, and 19 feet 4 inches high, is hung with green Velvet, and ornamented with the following Portraits, all at full length, except the firſt.

1. The late Counteſs Temple, Mother to the preſent Earl.

2. The preſent Counteſs Temple.

3. The

3. The present Earl Temple.
4. The Right Honourable George Grenville.
5. The Honourable James Grenville.
6. The Honourable Henry Grenville, formerly Governour of Barbadoes.
7. The Honourable Thomas Grenville, who was killed in the Defence of his Country, on board the Defiance, of which Ship he was Captain.
8. The Right Honourable Lady Hester Pitt.

The GALLERY.

IS a magnificent Apartment, 74 feet by 25 feet, and 20 feet high, furnished with Gobelin Tapestry Chairs, and hung with three fine Pieces of Tapestry, as follows:

1. A beautiful Representation of a Farm.
2. A Dutch Wake from Teniers.
3. A Dutch Fishery, from ditto.

In this Gallery are two Chimnies, with a Picture of Roman Ruins over each, by Panini.

And four Doors with rural Pictures over each, viz.

1. Plowing.
2. Reaping.
3. Hay-making.
4. Sheep-shearing.

Likewise a rich Cabinet at each End, containing Books; and 10 marble Busts of Roman Emperors.

A Dressing-Room,

HUNG with yellow Silk Damask, trimmed with Silver; with the following Paintings:

Joan of Arc, over the Chimney.
A Portrait of Sir Thomas Temple.
Ditto of Lady Hester Temple.

A Bed-

A Bed Chamber.

HUNG and ornamented as above, with a Bed and Chairs of the ſame. The Paintings are,

The Repreſentation of the Holy Lamb.
A Flower Piece.
Two Landſcapes, one over each Door.

A Dreſſing-Room,

HUNG with green Damaſk, trimmed with Gold, in which are the following Paintings,

A Picture over the Chimney, by Rembrandt.
Two Saints, St. Laurence and St. Stephen, one over each Door.
On one Side, Orodes ordering melted Gold to be poured into the Mouth of Craſſus.
On the other, two Pieces of Ruins, and a Landſcape, with Dancing Satyrs, by Paul Brill.
The Rape of Helen, by Theſeus.
The Return of Chryſeis to her Father, both by Primaticcio.

A Bed-Chamber,

WITH green Damaſk Bed, Hangings and Chairs, trimmed with Gold. The Paintings are,

1. An Original Portrait of Oliver Cromwell.
2. A Silenus.
3. A Portrait of Colonel Stanyan.

A Dreſſing-Room.

THE Paintings in this Room are,
A Portrait of Rubens's Wife, over one Door, by Rubens.
Over the other, a Knight of the Bath, by Vandyke.
Cymon and Iphigenia.

The STATE APARTMENTS.

I. *The State Gallery.*

70 feet 9 inches by 25 feet, and 22 feet high.

TWO Marble Chimney Pieces of Sienna, &c. The Cieling finely ornamented with Paintings and Gilding, by Sclater. Two fine large Marble Tables, with two large Pier-Glaſſes.——The Walls are adorned with curious Pieces of Tapeſtry, viz.

1. The Triumph of Diana.
2. The Triumph of Mars.
3. The Triumph of Venus.
4. The Triumph of Bacchus.
5. The Triumph of Ceres.

The Piers are adorned with Trophies.

Two Chimnies, the upper Parts of which are adorned with Gilding and Carving.

1. Repreſenting Mercury conducting Tragic and Comic Poetry to the Hill of Parnaſſus
2. A Goddeſs conducting Learning to Truth.

The Chairs and Settees of blue Damaſk, with carved and gilded Frames.

II. *The State Dreſſing-Room,*

24 feet 8 inches by 30 feet, and 19 feet 4 inches high,

HUNG with blue Damaſk, Chairs and Window Curtains of the ſame. The Doors and Cieling are finely ornamented with Carving and Gilding. The Paintings are,

A fine Portrait of the late Lord Cobham, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Four Converſation Pieces, by Franciſco Cippo.

Venus

Venus binding the Eyes of a Cupid, and the Graces offering tribute.

A Marble Table with a fine Pier-Glaſs.

III. *The State Bed-Chamber,*

56 feet 8 inches, by 25 feet 10 inches, and 18 feet 8 inches high.

THE Bed and Cieling by Signor Borra.—The Chairs and Hangings of Crimſon Damaſk.—Pillars of the Corinthian order: The whole finely carved and gilt.

A Madona from the School of Rubens.

A Picture over the Chimney.

A very curious Chimney-piece of white Marble, deſigned by Signor Borra.

Two Marble Tables.

Two fine large Pier Glaſſes.

IV. *The State Cloſet.*

HUNG with blue Damaſk, finely ornamented with Carving and Gilding.——Out of which you go into a Colonade, where you have a beautiful View of the Gardens, as well as the Country; and the Paſſage is ornamented with Marble Buſts.

There is alſo a grand Stair-caſe, adorned with Paintings of the four Seaſons.——The Cieling repreſents the Riſing Sun, by Phœbus in his Car.

THE GARDENS.

THE Southern entrance of the Gardens is formed by two light Pavilions, of the Doric Order, deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh. They are adorned with rough maſterly Paintings, by Nollikins. The Stories are from Paſtor Fido.*

Almoſt the firſt ſtriking object which occurs, is an OBELISC, near 70 feet high, deſigned for a Jet

* Act ii, Scene 3.——Act iii, Scene 2.

d'Eau

d'Eau, and placed in the middle of a large OCTOGON PIECE OF WATER. At ſome diſtance we perceive two rivers, which are at laſt united, and enter the OCTOGON in one ſtream. Over one of theſe is a PALLADIAN BRIDGE. From this point a Gothic Edifice dedicated to Liberty, 70 feet in height, appears on the top of a hill. On the left is an ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID; from whence we were formerly conducted to the COLD-BATH. Here we have a Proſpect of a natural CASCADE, falling from the laſt-mentioned OCTOGON, in three diſtinct ſheets, into an extenſive LAKE. One of the ſheets paſſes through the arch of an ARTIFICIAL RUIN, covered with ever-greens.

But it is time to drop this general and collective detail, into which, the firſt admittance to a promiſcuous ſurvey of ſo many beauties has imperceptibly betrayed us. I therefore proceed to give a circumſtantial and diſtinct diſplay of each remarkable Particular, as it ſeverally and ſucceſſively preſents itſelf, in our progreſs through the Gardens.

The HERMITAGE, built of rough ſtone and agreeably ſituated in a riſing Wood, on the banks of the Lake.

The STATUES of CAIN and ABEL, which are finely executed.

The TEMPLE of VENUS, with the Inſcription, VENERI HORTENSI; i. e. "*To the Garden Venus.*" It was deſigned by Kent; and is painted with the ſtory of Hellenore and Malbecco*, by Sleter. It is adorned, in the front, with the buſts of Nero, Veſpaſian, Cleopatra, and Fauſtina. Over the frize is the following motto alluding to the painting, from a Poem aſcribed to Catullus.

* Spencer's Fairy Queen, B. 3. C. 3.

Nunc

Nunc amet, qui nunquam amavit;
Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Thus tranſlated by Parnell.

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd, now love the more.

The BELVIDERE, or Gibbes's Building. Underneath is an Ice-Houſe.

The ROMAN BOXERS, admirably copied.

TWO PAVILIONS. One of them is uſed as a Dwelling Houſe; the other is ornamented with the Statues of Julius Cæſar, Cicero, Portia, and Livia.

The ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID, which is ſixty feet in height, with this inſcription. "Inter plurima hortorum horum ædificia a Johanne Vanbrugh, equite, deſignata, hanc Pyramidem illius memoriæ ſacram voluit Cobham."

That is, "*Among the many edifices in theſe gardens "deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh, Cobham dedicates this, "in particular, to His Memory.*

Within is the following Inſcription from Horace.

Luſiſti ſatis, ediſti ſatis, atque bibiſti,
Tempus abire tibi eſt; ne potum largis æquo
Rideat et pulſet laſciva decentius ætas.

Thus tranſlated, extempore, by a Gentleman, upon the ſpot.

Enough, my friend, you've trifled, drank and eat,
'Tis time, at leaſt 'tis prudence, to retreat;
Leſt wanton Boys exert their decent rage,
And kick you drunk and reeling from the ſtage.

The STATUES of HERCULES and ANTÆUS, ſituated in a FIELD, encloſed with a fence of ſtakes, after the military manner.

St. AUGUSTINE's CAVE, a monaſtic cell, built with moſs and roots: Within is a ſtraw couch, and

and the following Inſcriptions; which are extremely happy in the ſtile of the old monkiſh latin verſe, and ſaid to have been compoſed by Mr. Glover, the ingenious author of *Leonidas*.

On the right hand:

Sanctus Pater Auguſtinus,
(Prout aliquis divinus
Narrat) contra ſenſualem
Actum Veneris lethalem,
(Audiat clericus) ex nive,
Similem puellam vivæ,
Arte mire conformabat,
Quacum bonus vir cubabat:
Quod ſi fas eſt in errorem
Tantum cadere doctorem;
Quæri poteſt, an carnalis
Mulier potius, quam nivalis,
Non ſit apta ad domandum,
Subigendum, debellandum,
Carnis tumidum furorem,
Et importunum ardorem?
Nam ignis igne pellitur,
Vetus ut verbum loquitur.
Sed, innuptus, hac in-lite,
Appellabo te, marite.

That is, "The holy Father Auſtin, (as ſome Divines tell us) againſt the ſenſual and deadly act of luſt—(give ear, ye prieſts)—framed by wondrous art, a girl of Snow, reſembling the life; with whom the good man uſed to lie. But, if it be allowable for ſo great a doctor to fall into error, may we not reaſonably aſk, whether or not a girl of fleſh and blood, is not better qualified than one made of ſnow, to allay the importunate ardours of luſt? For as the old maxim ſays, fire is expelled by fire. But I, an unmarried man, appeal to married men for a ſolution of this difficulty.

On

On the left:

Apparuit mihi, nuper in Somnio Mulier cum nudis et anhelantibus molliter Papillis et hianti ſuaviter Vultu—eheu! benedicite!

Cur gaudes, Satana, muliebrem ſumere formam?
Non facies Voti caſti me rumpere normam.
Heus! fugite in Cellam; pulcharm vitate Puellam;
Nam Radix Mortis fuit olim Fœmina in Hortis.

Vis fieri fortis? Noli concumbere Scortis.

In Sanctum Originem Eunuchum.

Filius Eccleſiæ Origines fortaſſe probetur;
Eſſe Patrem nunquam ſe ſine Teſte probet.
Virtus Diaboli eſt in Lumbis.

That is, "A girl with a naked and panting boſom lately appeared to me in a dream, &c. &c.

"Why, O Satan, do you chuſe to appear in a female ſhape? You will never force me to break my vows of chaſtity.—Haſte, fly into your cell, and eſcape from the power of beauty; for the root of death was heretofore a Woman in a Garden.

"Would you be ſtrong? avoid unlawful Enjoyments"

The laſt cannot be eaſily tranſlated. Nor is it poſſible, by the beſt Engliſh tranſlation to give a juſt idea of the reſt; the turn and humour of which is inherent in the Latin. The ſame may be ſaid of the following, which fronts the door.

Mente pie elatâ, peragro dum dulcia Prata,
Dormiit, abſque dolo, pulchra Puella ſolo;
Multa oſtendebat, dum ſemiſupina jacebat,
Pulchrum Os, divinum Pectus aperta Sinum.
Ut vidi Mammas, concepi extempore Flammas,
Et dicturus *ave* dico, *Maria, cave*:

Nam

Nam magno totus violenter turbine motus,
Pœne illam invado, pœne et in ora cado.
Illa ſed haud lente ſurgit, curritque repente,
Currit et, invito me, fugit illa citò.
Fugit Cauſa Mali, tamen Effectus Satanali
Internoque meum cor vorat Igne reum.
O inferne Canis, cur quotidie eſt tibi Panis,
Per Viſus miros ſollicitare Viros?
Cur Monachos velles fieri tam Carne rebelles,
Nec caſtæ Legi turbidi Membra regi?
En tibi jam Bellum dico, jam triſte Flagellum
Eſuriemque paro, queis ſubigenda Caro.
Quin abſcindatur, ne Pars ſincera trahatur,
Radix, quo ſolus naſcitur *uſque* Dolus.

That is, "As filled with devotion, I wandered over the delightful meadows; a beautiful virgin was ſleeping on the ground: As ſhe lay half-reclined, ſhe diſcovered many beauties. Her naked boſom awakened my deſires, and as I am about to ſay AVE MARIA, I cried out MARY BEWARE. My ſudden Paſſion almoſt tempted me to ſeize her in my arms; but ſhe aroſe, and ſuddenly fled from me. — The cauſe of my pain is departed, but the effect ſtill remains, and devours my guilty heart with inward fires. O thou dog of hell, why is it your daily food to tempt mankind with theſe ſtrange ſpectacles? Why is it your pleaſure to raiſe rebellion in the fleſh of monks, nor ever to ſuffer their turburlent emotions to ſubmit to the laws of chaſtity? But I now declare war againſt you; and intend to conquer my paſſions with the ſcourge, and with hunger. But perhaps it is beſt to cut off the root of evil, leſt the ſound parts ſhould be infected."

The TEMPLE of BACCHUS, an edifice of brick: It's inſide is adorned with Bacchanalian Scenes, painted by Nollikins. Among the reſt, are

are two Vaſes touched in a maſterly taſte. Some of the ſmaller figures, in particular, demand our attention.

A ſmall OBELISK, with this Inſcription, "To the Memory of ROBIN COUCHER."

The SAXON TEMPLE. An Altar ſituated in an open grove, about which, the ſeven Saxon Deities which denominate the ſeveral days of the week, were formerly placed; but theſe have been ſince removed to the Gothic Temple.

NELSON's SEAT. This is an elegant little building, from whence there is an agreeable open proſpect: In the inſide are the following Inſcriptions, explaining the Paintings, in which the Boys fixing the Trophies are elegantly fancied.

On the Right Hand,

Ultra Euphratem et Tigrim
uſque ad Oceanum propagatâ ditione,
Orbis Terrarum Imperium Romæ adſignat optimus Princeps,
cui ſuper advolat Victoria
Laurigerum ſertum hinc inde
utraque manu extendens,
comitantibus Pietate et Abundantiâ.

In arcu Conſtantini.

That is, "Beyond Euphrates and Tigris, having extended his dominion even to the Ocean, the moſt excellent Prince aſſigns the empire of the world to Rome: Above whom flies Victory, extending a laurel wreath on either ſide, with both hands, attended by Piety and Plenty."

In the Arch of Conſtantine.

On the Left.

Poſt Obitum L. Veri.
in imperio cum Marco conſortis,
Roma
integram orbis Terrarum
poteſtatem ei et in eo contulit.

In Capitolio.

That is, "After the death of Lucius Verus, aſſociate in the Empire with Marcus, Rome conferred on him the entire command of the whole earth."

In the Capitol.

The Equeſtrian STATUE of King GEORGE the Firſt in complete Armour, placed at the Head of the Canal, oppoſite the North Front of the Houſe, with this Inſcription from Virgil:

In mediò mihi Cæſar erit.——
Et viridi in Campo Signum de Marmore ponam
Propter Aquam. COBHAM.

Thus tranſlated:

"Full in the midſt ſhall Cæſar's form divine
"Auſpicious ſtand, the Godhead of the Shrine.—
"And near the ſtream a Marble Statue rear."

The STATUE of His late MAJESTY, raiſed on a Corinthian Pillar, with this Inſcription:

Georgio Auguſto.

That is, "To George Auguſtus."

DIDO's CAVE; a retired dark Building, with this Inſcription, from Virgil.

Speluncam Dido, dux et Trojanus, eandem
Deveniunt.——

Thus

Thus translated on the ſpot.

" To the ſafe covert of one Cavern came
" The Trojan Leader, and the Tyrian Dame."

The judicious Spectator will obſerve, that the figures of the two Cupids joining their Torches are finely painted.

The ROTUNDA, ſupported by Ionic Pillars, and deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh. Within, is a Statue of Venus de Medicis on a Pedeſtal of blue Marble.—Scarce any Object in the whole Garden ſhews itſelf to more advantage, than this ſtructure; or makes a more beautiful figure, from ſeveral different points of proſpect.

The STATUE of the late QUEEN, erected on four Ionic Columns, and ſituated in a rural Amphitheatre; with this Inſcription:

Honori, Laudi, Virtuti, Divæ Carolinæ.

That is, " To the Honour, Praiſe, and Virtue of the Goddeſs Caroline."

The SLEEPING PARLOUR; a ſquare building with an elegant Ionic Portico, ſituated in a cloſe wood, with this Inſcription:

Cum omnia ſint in incerto, fave tibi.

That is, " Since all things are uncertain, take your pleaſure."

The WITCH HOUSE; a ſquare building. The Paintings on the walls are done by the late Lord's Gentleman; and, rude and inartificial as they may ſeem, are much in character.

The TEMPLE of MODERN VIRTUE; *in Ruins.*

The TEMPLE of ANCIENT VIRTUE; a complete and beautiful Rotunda of the Ionic Order, deſigned by Kent. Over each door, on the outſide, is this Motto: "PRISCÆ VIRTUTI." That is, *To ancient Virtue.* In four niches within, ſtanding at full length, are the following Statues:

I. EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus a virtute, prudentia, verecundia,
Thebanorum reſpublica
Libertatem ſimul et imperium,
Diſciplinam bellicam, civilem et domeſticam,
Accepit;
Eoque amiſſo, perdidit.

That is, "Epaminondas, from whoſe valour, prudence and moderation, the republic of Thebes acquired it's liberty and power; it's military, civil, and domeſtic diſcipline; and at whoſe death it was deprived of them."

II. LYCURGUS.

Qui ſummo cum conſilio inventis legibus,
Omnemque contra corruptelam munitis optime,
Pater patriæ,
Libertatem firmiſſimam,
Et mores ſanctiſſimos,
Expulſa cum divitiis avaritia, luxuria, libidine,
In multa ſecula
Civibus ſuis inſtituit.

That is, "Lycurgus, who having invented laws with the greateſt prudence, and moſt wiſely guarded them againſt every ſpecies of corruption; the father of his country, eſtabliſhed for his countrymen, thro' many ages the moſt unſhaken liberty, the moſt unblemiſhed morals; having expelled avarice, luxury, and luſt, by baniſhing wealth."

III. SOCRATES.

III. SOCRATES.

Qui corruptiſſima in civitate innocens,
Bonorum hortator, unici cultor DEI,
Ab inutili otio, et vanis diſputationibus,
Ad officia vitæ, et ſocietatis commoda,
Philoſophiam avocavit,
Hominum ſapientiſſimus.

That is, "Socrates, who being virtuous in a moſt corrupt city, an encourager of all good men, called off philoſophy from uſeleſs leiſure and empty diſputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniencies of ſociety.

IV. HOMERUS.

Qui poetarum princeps, idem et maximus,
Virtutis præco, et immortalitatis largitor,
Divino carmine,
Ad pulchre audendum, et patiendum fortiter,
Omnibus notus gentibus, omnes incitat.

That is, "Homer, who being the firſt, and greateſt of poets, the herald of virtue, and the diſpenſer of immortality, known to all nations, excites all nations to dare with honour, and to ſuffer with reſolution."

Over one door is this Inſcription:

"Carum eſſe civem, bene de republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, glorioſum eſt: metui vero, et in odio eſſe, invidioſum, deteſtabile, imbecillum, caducum."

That is, "To be dear to our Country, to deſerve well of the commonwealth, to be praiſed, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared and hated is odious, deteſtable, hazardous, and unſafe."

And over the other.

"Juſtitiam cole et pietatem, quæ cum ſit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima eſt. Ea vita via eſt in cœlum, et in hunc cætum eorum qui jam vixerint."

That is, "Regard Juſtice and Religion, which, though a matter of great importance to our parents and friends, is of ſtill greater effect with regard to our country: Through ſuch a courſe of life is the road to heaven, and this aſſembly of thoſe who have lived before us."

APOLLO and the NINE MUSES.

Here we croſs the SERPENTINE RIVER, whence we paſs into the Elyſian Fields; a moſt delicious retreat, in which is placed,

The TEMPLE of the BRITISH WORTHIES. This Edifice is diſpoſed into niches, filled with the following Buſtos.

POPE. Without any Inſcription.

"Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, who by the honourable profeſſion of a merchant, having enriched himſelf, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the Royal Exchange."

"IGNATIUS JONES, who, to adorn his Country, introduced and rivalled the *Greek* and *Roman* Architecture."

"JOHN MILTON, whoſe ſublime and unbounded genius equalled a ſubject that carried him beyond the limits of the world."

"WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, whoſe excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines

mines of fancy, all the ſtores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, aſtoniſh, and delight mankind."

"JOHN LOCK, who, beſt of all philoſophers, underſtood the powers of the human mind, the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and ſagacity, refuted the ſlaviſh ſyſtems of uſurped authority over the rights, the conſciences, or the reaſon of mankind."

"Sir ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from ſimple principles, to diſcover the laws never known before, and to explain the appearances, never underſtood, of this ſtupendous univerſe."

"Sir FRANCIS BACON, Lord *Verulam*, who, by the ſtrength and light of a ſuperior genius, rejecting vain ſpeculations, and fallacious theory, taught to purſue truth, and improve philoſophy by the certain method of experiment."

In the niche of a Pyramid is placed a Mercury, with theſe words ſubſcribed:

——— Campos ducit ad Elyſios.

That is, "Leads to the Elyſian fields."

And below this figure is fixed a ſquare of black marble, with the following lines:

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi,
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

Here Chiefs, who bled to ſave their Country, ſtray;
Here bards, who virtuous, pour'd the moral lay;
With thoſe whom uſeful arts conſign'd to fame,
And all whoſe merits Memory loves to name.

" KING ALFRED, the mildeſt, juſteſt, moſt beneficent of kings; who drove out the *Danes*, ſecured the ſeas, protected learning, eſtabliſhed juries, cruſhed corruption, guarded liberty, and was the Founder of the *Engliſh* conſtitution."

" EDWARD, Prince of *Wales*, the terror of *Europe*, the delight of *England*; who preſerved, unaltered, in the height of glory and fortune, his natural gentleneſs and modeſty."

" QUEEN ELIZABETH, who confounded the projects, and deſtroyed the power, that threatened to oppreſs the liberties of *Europe*; took off the yoke of eccleſiaſtical tyranny; reſtored religion from the corruptions of *Popery*; and by a wiſe, a moderate, and a popular government, gave wealth, ſecurity, and reſpect to *England*."

" KING WILLIAM III. who, by his virtue and conſtancy, having ſaved his country from a foreign maſter, by a bold and generous enterprize, preſerved the liberty and religion of *Great Britain*."

" Sir WALTER RALEIGH, a valiant ſoldier, and an able ſtateſman; who endeavouring to rouze the ſpirit of his maſter, for the honour of his country, againſt the ambition of *Spain*, fell a ſacrifice to the influence of that court whoſe arms he had vanquiſhed, and whoſe deſigns he oppoſed."

" Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, who, through many perils, was the firſt of Britons that adventured to ſail round the globe; and carried into unknown ſeas and nations the knowledge and glory of the Engliſh name."

" JOHN HAMPDEN, who, with great ſpirit, and conſummate abilities, begun a noble oppoſition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; ſupported them in parliament, and died for them in the field."

Sir JOHN BARNARD, without any Inſcription.

On

On the back-ſide of this building is the following Inſcription:

To the Memory of
SIGNIOR FIDO,
an ITALIAN of good Extraction;
who came into ENGLAND,
not to bite us, like moſt of his Countrymen,
but to gain an honeſt Livelihood.
He hunted not after Fame,
yet acquired it;
regardleſs of the Praiſe of his Friends,
but moſt ſenſible of their Love.
Though he lived amongſt the Great,
he neither learned nor flattered any Vice.
He was no Bigot,
Tho' he doubted of none of the xxxix Articles.
And, if to follow Nature,
and to reſpect the Laws of Society,
be Philoſophy,
he was a perfect Philoſopher:
a faithful Friend,
an agreeable Companion,
a loving Huſband,
diſtinguiſhed by a numerous Offspring,
all which he lived to ſee take good Courſes.
In his old Age he retired
to the Houſe of a Clergyman in the Country,
where he finiſhed his earthly race,
and died an Honor and an Example to the whole Species.
READER,
this Stone is guiltleſs of Flattery;
for he to whom it is inſcribed
was not a Man,
but a
GREY-HOUND.

The

The SHELL BRIDGE.

The CHINESE HOUSE, ſituated, after the Chineſe manner, upon a large Piece of water: We enter it by a Bridge, decorated with Chineſe Vaſes: It is a ſquare building with four lattices, and covered with ſail cloth. The windows and roof, together with its cool ſituation on the lake, afford us a juſt ſpecimen of the manner of living in a hot country. Within is the figure of a Chineſe Lady aſleep. The outſide of the Houſe is painted in the Chineſe taſte, by Mr. Sleter: The inſide of India Japan work.

The TEMPLE of CONTEMPLATION.

The GROTTO, ſituated at the head of the Serpentine River, furniſhed with a great number of looking glaſſes, both on the walls and cieling, fixed in frames of plaiſter-work, ſtuck with ſhells and flints: It has a marble Statue of Venus on a Pedeſtal adorned in the ſame manner. On each ſide is a Pavilion; one of which is ornamented with ſhells, the other with broken flints and pebbles.

The LADIES TEMPLE, ſupported by groin arches, with Venetian windows. The inſide is beautified with the following Paintings by Sleter: On the right ſide, Ladies employed in needle and ſhell work: On the oppoſite ſide, Ladies engaged in painting and muſic.

The GRECIAN TEMPLE: a large pile of the Ionic Order, after the manner of the Temple of Minerva at Athens.

Captain GRENVILLE's MONUMENT, with this Inſcription:

Sororis ſuæ Filio
THOMÆ GRENVILLE,
Qui navis præfectus regiæ,
Ducente claſſem Britannicam Georgio Anſon,
Dum

Dum contra Gallos fortiſſimè pugnaret,
Dilaceratæ navis ingenti fragmine
Femore graviter percuſſo,
Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino ſatius eſſe,
Quam inertiæ reum in judicio ſiſti;
Columnam hanc roſtratam
Laudans et mœrens poſuit
COBHAM.
Inſigne virtutis, eheu! rariſſimæ
Exemplum habes;
Ex quo diſcas
Quid virum præfectura militari ornatum
Deceat.
M.DCC.XLVII.

That is, "To the ſon of his ſiſter, Thomas Grenville, who being captain of one of his Majeſty's ſhips, under the command of Admiral Anſon, while he valiantly fought againſt the French, and was mortally wounded in the thigh, declaring in his laſt moments that it was better to ſuffer than to be tried for cowardice, COBHAM, expreſſing at once his approbation and regret, erected this roſtrated column. This is, alas! an example of courage too ſeldom found, from whence we may learn how it becomes a commander to behave."

A ſpacious BASON of WATER, deſigned for the Triumphal Arch.

A Fluted COLUMN, with theſe Inſcriptions:

On one ſide.

To preſerve the Memory of her Huſband,
Ann, Viſcounteſs Cobham,
Cauſed this Pillar to be erected
In the year 1747.

On the oppoſite ſide.

Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere,
relinquamus aliquid
quo nos vixiſſe teſtemur.

That is, "As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave ſomething behind as a teſtimony of our having lived."

The GOTHIC TEMPLE, with this Inſcription:

Je rends graces aux Dieux de n' eſtre pas Romain.

That is, "I thank God for not being a Roman."

This is a ſpacious edifice of red ſtone, terminated with towers and pinnacles, 70 feet high, and placed on the ſummit of a hill. The windows are of glaſs curiouſly ſtained, and the inſide of the dome is characteriſtically decorated with the arms of his Lordſhip's Family, from their riſe to the preſent time. About it are the ſeven Statues, which, as we mentioned above, originally ſurrounded the Saxon Altar.

The PALLADIAN BRIDGE, adorned with ſeveral antique marble Buſtos. The roof on the ſide facing the water, is ſupported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of Alto Relievo, which repreſents the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are alſo Paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia; and of Sir William Pen, preſenting the laws of Penſilvania, performed by Sleter.

The IMPERIAL CLOSET; a ſquare room, in which are painted by the laſt mentioned artiſt, three of the worthieſt of the Roman Emperors; each of which is reſpectively diſtinguiſhed by a memorable ſaying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem perdidi. ———

That is, "I have loſt a day."

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me: ſi merear, in me.

That is, "For me: but if I deſerve it, againſt me."

IMP.

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS
CÆSAR ANTONINUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.

That is, "So govern when a king, as you would desire to be governed if a subject."

A Grand TERRAS WALK, near 300 feet long, which leads us to,

The TEMPLE of FRIENDSHIP; a well proportioned ſtructure of the Doric Order. The emblem of Friendſhip above the door, thoſe of Juſtice and Liberty, with the reſt of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is ſeated upon the cieling: On one ſide are exhibited, the glory of her annals, the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Edward III. On the other is offered the reign of —— which ſhe covers with her mantle, and ſeems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Sleter. The Motto of this Temple is,

Amicitiæ S.

That is, "Sacred to Friendſhip."

Here are the Buſts of the late Lord, and his illuſtrious friends, viz. Frederic Prince of Wales; Earls of Weſtmoreland, Cheſterfield, and Marchmont; Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurſt; Richard Grenville, William Pitt, and George Littelton, Eſqrs.

The PEBBLE ALCOVE, a little Grotto, ornamented with his Pebbles; in which likewiſe his Lordſhip's arms are curiouſly wrought on the back wall.

CONGREVE's MONUMENT; the embelliſhments of which are emblematical of the poet's comic genius. On the top is placed a Monkey viewing himſelf in a mirrour with this Inſcription:

Vitæ imitatio,
Conſuetudinis ſpeculum,
Comœdia.

That

That is, "Comedy is the imitation of life, and the mirrour of faſhion."

The POET's EFFIGIES lies in a careleſs poſture on one ſide, and on the other is placed this epitaph:

Ingenio
Acri, faceto, expolito,
Moribuſque
Urbanis, candidis, facillimis,
GULIELMI CONGREVE
Hoc
Qualecunque deſiderii ſui
Solamen ſimul et
Monumentum
Poſuit COBHAM. 1736.

That is, "To the piercing, facetious, and refined genius; to the poliſhed, candid, and unaffected manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE: COBHAM has erected this poor conſolation and monument of his loſs."

THE END.

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